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WOOD'S SEEDS

for FALL PLANTING 1923

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ABRUZZI
RYE



HAIRY or SAND VETCH
*The Wonderful Soil
Improver and Forage Crop*

T.W. WOOD & SONS

**SEEDSMEN
RICHMOND, VA.**

IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

SOW WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

From August 15th till October 15th—the earlier the better—is the best season to sow lawn grass. Sown at this time, the grass gets well established before freezing weather, makes a beautiful green lawn through the winter, and before hot weather comes is strong enough to withstand the heat of summer and combat the weeds. Spring sown lawn grass seeds have a hard fight with weeds, so we strongly advise fall sowings.

To Make a Lawn

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation **before the seeds are sown**. Several weeks before sowing dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps, apply Sheep Manure or Lawn Fertilizer, and rake the top soil; at intervals of ten days or two weeks rake the surface to destroy the weeds and before sowing have the surface as fine as a rake will make it. Sow half the seeds, then sow the other half at right angles to the first sowing—this gives an even distribution. After sowing, rake **lightly** so as not to cover the seeds too deep—covering with a roller is better—small seeds cannot germinate if planted too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn, as it adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not well broken up the lumps of manure will smother the young grass.

Weeds and Coarse Grasses spring up naturally in all soils. After a soaking rain these can easily be pulled out and a few seeds scattered over the lawn to fill in the bare spots.

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.



Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

A pure natural manure that will give quick results on lawns, roses and pot plants. It is a well balanced plant food that will promote a rapid and steady growth. It is dried and pulverized, clean and easily handled, no weeds, straw and refuse. Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing 10 lbs. to 200 square feet.

Not prepaid, 25-lb. bag 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.65; 500 lbs. \$12.00; ton \$45.00.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 60 to 75 lbs. sow an acre

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves. **By mail, postpaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.60; 50 lbs. \$17.25.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 33 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 32 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand dry, hot weather better than the finer lawn grasses. **By mail, postpaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.55; 25 lbs. \$8.35; 50 lbs. \$16.25.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 32 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.

WINTER LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre.

In parts of the South, Bermuda grass is depended on for lawns, but it does not remain green throughout the winter. On such lawns our Winter Lawn Grass will give a constant, green, luxuriant growth all the year round. When sowing on Bermuda sod, scarify the sod with a sharp rake or harrow, sow the seeds at the rate of 1 lb. to 300 square feet, or 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre, and cover with a rake or harrow—a roller is even better. Winter Lawn Grass can also be sown alone on a lawn prepared as described under "To Make a Lawn." On lawns throughout the South it will give a most satisfactory green lawn throughout the winter. **By mail, postpaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS

A special mixture of grasses adapted to growing under trees and in shady places where it is difficult to get other grasses to grow. **By mail, postpaid, 1b. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$10.10; 50 lbs. \$19.75.**

Not prepaid, 1b. 42 cts.; 10-lb. lots 39 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

WHITE CLOVER for LAWNS

For description see page 2.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.85; 10 lbs. \$7.35.

Not prepaid, 1b. 75 cts.; 5-lb. lots 72 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70 cts. per lb.

Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food

A complete plant food for the vegetable and flower garden, pot plants, window boxes, shrubbery and lawns. It contains the three plant foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in the correct proportions to start a quick and luxuriant growth and to carry the plants through to maturity. It is highly concentrated, is in a thoroughly soluble form and the plant food is readily assimilated. For lawns and vegetables apply 1 lb. to 50 square feet; for pot plants 2 tablespoonfuls to each half peck of earth.

Sifter top cans, very convenient for applying. **By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. can 35 cts.; 2 lb. can 55 cts.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. can 25 cts.; 2 lb. can 40 cts.; 5 lb. bag 60 cts.; 10 lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lb. bag \$2.00.

RICHMOND, VA.

WOOD'S SEEDS

About Warranting Seeds

—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

**Do not write in
this space**

Total

Please use Name and Number of Article in Catalog when Making up your Order—This will Help Us to get Your Order Filled Promptly.

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Fall Planting vs Spring Planting

There are many seeds that can be planted either in the spring or fall, and we are frequently asked which is the better planting season. Judging from our own experience, we believe that the fall season has the better of the argument. Spring is a busy time on the farm, and however much we may believe in the good practice of thorough preparation of the land before the seeds are sown, the time that can be given to preparation during the spring is necessarily limited. This means that the seeds have not the chance they ought to have because of hasty preparation of the land.

The Planting Season May Pass—Generally speaking, spring is a wet season, and frequently it is necessary to wait till the ground is dry enough to plow. In the meantime the planting season may have passed and we have missed getting the seeds in. In the fall we usually have more favorable seasons both for the preparation of the land and for seeding; besides the fall not being the farmer's most busy time, more time can be given to the thorough preparation so necessary to getting a good stand.

The Weed Problem—Another strong argument in favor of fall planting is that the young plants do not have as hard a fight with weeds in the fall as in the spring. All weeds are stronger and more vigorous than grasses, and the latter have a poor chance in the fight, but that is also another argument in favor of thorough preparation before the seeds are planted.

Difference in Growth—Did you ever notice the difference in the growth of plants from spring and fall sowings? Probably because of the greater amount of sunlight, the spring plantings grow upright, whereas fall plantings stool out more, giving the plants greater bearing power.

What Variety to Plant—For the Atlantic Coast States and those immediately bordering them, there are some varieties that are so pre-eminently suited that they deserve special mention. Abruzzi Rye, for instance, is so far superior to other ryes for our light land that it should be planted exclusively, especially within a hundred miles or so of the sea coast.

For the mountain and Piedmont sections, either Abruzzi or Piedmont Ryes should be grown. Do not plant Western grown rye.

Fulghum Oats, in the coastal section, should have preference over all other varieties of rust-proof oats. They are earlier, better yielders, stool out better and have fuller heads and plumper grain. In the Piedmont and mountain section plant winter oats.

In wheats, Leap's Prolific is the outstanding variety among the smooth or beardless wheats, making fine long heads on stiff straw, and a flinty grain of the best milling quality. Among bearded wheats, Stoner has first place because of its stooling property, its fine yield and its quality for milling.

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money—Money should be sent by **BANK CHECK, POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

C. O. D. Shipments Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship perishable goods C. O. D.

Your Name and Address—Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds means that garden seeds so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices. If you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay express charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds—Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Fluctuation in Prices—Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

Bags—We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley, field corns, cow-peas, soy and velvet beans and such grass seeds as can safely be shipped in grain bags. On orders for seeds in any quantity when ordered at prices quoted "post-paid" there is no charge for bags. On orders for quantities under 50 pounds at prices quoted "not prepaid," there is no charge for bags. On lots of 50 pounds or more of clovers, timothy, herd grass, millet, rape, etc., which must be shipped in cotton bags, we charge extra for the bags as follows: $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. size, 45 cts.; 1 bus. size, 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. size, 14 cts.

About Warranting Seeds—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and amount paid for them will be refunded."

This does not mean that we lack confidence in Wood's seeds. We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outturn of crops. No responsible seedsman will warrant his seeds.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seeds

Why Sow Clover

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.
To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.
To make an excellent pasture.
To put humus in your land.
To make your land friable and easily worked.
To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.
To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.
Because it belongs in every crop rotation.
Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but improves the condition and productiveness of the land. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in all sections except possibly the extreme South, are indispensable. If our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers.

RED CLOVER

The standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red clover on good land will yield two cuttings a year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay; cut when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yields of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

A Good Mixture.—15 pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of 6 pounds of herds grass or red top will increase the pasturage considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn and cotton. By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 22 cts. per lb.—bags extra.

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA, or MELILOTUS ALBA.—On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn; on worn-out, galled, waste land; on land too sandy to grow any other crop, or too acid or too wet for other clovers, sow Sweet Clover, and after a few years the land can be brought into condition for general crops. It is adapted to

a wider variety of soils than any other clover. It is useful for pasture, for forage, for bees, for turning under to improve (for it is a nitrogen gatherer), and for inoculating the land for alfalfa. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff subsoils and add humus. Its feeding value is high, containing 69 per cent protein, compared with 70 per cent in alfalfa and 46 per cent in red clover. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high the plant stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high; cut before the first bloom buds appear. It is not necessary to plow before sowing; just stir the top soil, sow 20 lbs. to the acre and harrow in. By mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$9.00—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 15½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.—bags extra.

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER. By mail, postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. 3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.60; 50 lbs. \$16.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 33 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 31 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 30 cts. per lb.



Red Clover

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to Red Clover, both in appearance of the seed and habit of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herds grass or red top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed is identical with red clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty, but use every reasonable care to supply mammoth or sapling clover as ordered. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre by itself; if sown with timothy, sow 6 lbs. clover and 8 lbs. timothy. Another mixture that we recommend is had by adding 6 lbs. of herd grass or red top to the clover and timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay. By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 27 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 25 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 24 cts. per lb.—bags extra.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than red clover, has plenty of leaf and makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat, drought and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy, as well as on bottom lands. Particularly valuable for grazing and in mixtures of grasses whether grown for hay or grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increases the yield as well as the feeding value of the hay.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike. By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 21 cts. per lb.—bags extra.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

BURR CLOVER

For the Southern States, burr clover is a valuable soil improver and a fine winter grazing crop. Once established unless pastured too closely, it reseeds itself and improves each year. Mixed with Bermuda grass it makes a splendid all-the-year pasturage. When sown on Bermuda grass scarify the sod to allow the clover to become well rooted—this scarifying also benefits the Bermuda grass. Burr clover is frequently sown in cotton and corn at the last working like crimson clover and cowpeas, the improvement in the soil being quite marked. Southern-grown burr

clover seeds are sold only in the burr, and before sowing should be soaked twenty-four hours to insure and hasten germination. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 20 cts. per lb.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

WHITE CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. By mail, postpaid, lb. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.85; 10 lbs. \$7.35.

Not prepaid, lb. 75 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 72 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 70 cts. per lb.—bags extra.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

ALFALFA

RULES FOR SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

REMEMBER YOU ARE MAKING AN INVESTMENT on which you expect profits for a number of years, and that your profits will be in proportion to the care exercised in preparing your land before you sow the seeds.

THE SOIL. Sow only on deep, well-drained, good, loamy land that is not underlaid by a stiff, hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. If possible, sow on land from which a hoed crop has just been taken; such land will be reasonably free of weeds. The land should contain an abundant supply of decomposed vegetable matter—a green crop turned under and lime liberally applied will give this condition.



LIME ACID SOILS. Alfalfa will not grow on acid soils. The bacteria that live on the roots, drawing nitrogen from the air and making it available as plant food, cannot live in acid soil. Test your soil by taking a handful of soil from 2 or 3 inches below the surface. Wet it with rain water, if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, 15 minutes later, the litmus paper has changed to pink, your soil is acid. To correct acidity, spread 1 to 2½ tons of finely ground lime to the acre after plowing and a few weeks before sowing; in the meantime, keep the harrows busy to kill out the weeds.

DRAINAGE. Alfalfa will not live with its feet in water, so be sure the land is well drained. Good crops can be grown on lowlands if properly drained, either with tile or open ditches, to a depth of at least four feet.

INOCULATE. Do not attempt to grow alfalfa without inoculating, except on fields where it has previously been grown. Sow 300 to 500 pounds of soil from an alfalfa field on each acre; or send to us for Farmogerm for alfalfa, described on page 11.

KILL THE WEEDS. Young alfalfa plants are tender, and are likely to be killed by weeds. If you sow on land on which a cultivated or smothering crop has just been grown it will be reasonably free of weeds; but if you must sow on weedy land, plow some time before sowing, and harrow at frequent intervals, ten days or two weeks. Frequent harrowing will not only kill off the weeds, but the seed bed will be the better for it.

SOW 20 to 30 pounds to the acre from August 15th to October 1st, covering 1 inch deep on light sandy soils, ¾ to 1 inch deep on heavier soils.

ALFALFA TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.45; 10 lbs., \$2.65; 25 lbs., \$6.10; 50 lbs., \$11.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb., 25c; 10-lb. lots, 23c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 21c; per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 20c per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA Blackfoot Brand. Grimm is the hardiest of all alfalfas—has stood the severe winters of the Northwest year after year without being winter killed. The principal difference between Grimm and ordinary alfalfa is in the root growth, the Grimm having a spreading or branching root with many laterals, while the ordinary alfalfa has a long tap root with but few laterals. This with many laterals, while the ordinary alfalfa has a long tap root with but few laterals. This

branching root growth gives the plant a firmer hold on the soil and prevents them from being heaved out of the ground by frequent freezes and thaws. It also adapts it to shallower soils and those with a stiff subsoil. By mail postpaid, lb., 70c; 5 lbs. \$3.05; 10 lbs., \$5.85; 25 lbs., \$13.85; 50 lbs. \$27.25, bags included. Not prepaid, lb. 60c; 10-lb. lots, 55c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 52c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 50c per lb., bags extra.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

CRIMSON CLOVER

THE WONDERFUL SOIL IMPROVER

Sow in July, August or September, 15 lbs to the Acre

Take advantage of every opportunity to sow crimson clover on all vacant lands to stand out through the winter; it will furnish a cover crop and a valuable soil-improving crop at the same time.

Crimson clover is very desirable for dairymen, and makes excellent fall, winter and spring grazing. As a grazing crop, it is better to sow with rye. Also very valuable as a cover crop in orchards.

Crimson clover can be grazed or cut for hay, and then the stubble plowed under, with very considerable improvement to the land. It is a particularly valuable soil improver for corn and cotton when sown at the last working, plowing under the clover the following May and again planting in corn or cotton and growing larger crops every year.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW

Sow from the end of July to early in October. Prepare the land well and then wait for a rain. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, break the crust with a light harrow; then sow the seeds, covering with a light or brush harrow. This practically assures a good stand and a good crop.

The sowing of one-half to three-fourths bushel of either rye or barley to the acre with crimson clover will increase the yield, insure a green cover-crop, and, if wanted for hay, will make it easier to cure.

The sowing of crimson clover at the last working of corn and other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation, surer to give a stand than if the land is freshly plowed, as freshly plowed land is too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply, and not giving the plant sufficient root-hold.

By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50., bags extra. Not prepaid, lb., 17c; 10-lb. lots, 14c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 12½c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 12c per lb., bags extra.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

Two to three weeks later than ordinary crimson clover, makes a larger growth, a better hay, and is ready at a better season for cutting. Dairymen and stock raisers find it advantageous to grow both varieties to lengthen out the season. For hay, we recommend sowing 10 to 12 pounds to the acre, with one bushel of either Virginia Gray Winter or rust-proof oats. By mail, postpaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs., \$2.65; 25 lbs., \$6.10; 50 lbs., \$11.75, bags included. Not prepaid, lb., 25c per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 23c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 21c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 20c per lb., bags extra.



Crimson Clover

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEEDS

ORCHARD GRASS

A very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. For hay, be sure to cut when in bloom or as soon thereafter as possible for if left too long the woody fiber forms, and the hay becomes coarse.

Orchard grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils if well drained, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but growing in tufts does not form a true sod, so should have other grasses sown with it. A mixture of 15 pounds orchard grass, 12 pounds tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of red clover, all maturing at the same season, is recommended for hay and pasture. For a permanent pasture, red top or herds grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover may be added to this mixture.

To have orchard grass fields continue in a high state of productiveness a light seeding should be made every fall to fill in bare spots or where the stand has become thin. A top dressing of well rotted stable manure applied each winter will help materially in maintaining its productiveness. Fertilizers applied in March at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds to the acre give very satisfactory results.

Wood's Grass and Lawn Fertilizer, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate and Nitrate of Soda are best for quick results; for permanent improvement use **Wood's Standard Bone Meal**.

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. orchard grass to the acre.
By mail, postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.05; 25 lbs., \$4.60; 50 lbs., \$8.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 14½ cts. per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The Grass That Made Kentucky Famous

Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till snow flies.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand the coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it, as the roots are thick and stout and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As this takes a year or more, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 25 lbs. Kentucky blue, 6 lbs. red top or herds grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 5 lbs. meadow fescue or Randall grass and 3 lbs. red clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year and rarely needs reseeding.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 6 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.55; 10 lbs., \$2.85; 25 lbs., \$6.60; 50 lbs., \$12.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 22 cts. per lb.

Postpaid Prices —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to post paid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than most grasses. It withstands heat, drought and cold, starts very early in the spring and gives good grazing until late in the fall. It can be cut twice a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class. For hay cut while in bloom.

It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better than most grasses on light, medium or sandy soils. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 pounds tall meadow oat grass, 15 pounds orchard grass, and 8 pounds red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds red top or herds grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. Kentucky blue, perennial rye, Italian rye, red fescue and meadow fescue can also be added to this mixture; they will add materially to the value of the pasture and increase the yield.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.95; 25 lbs., \$6.85; 50 lbs., \$13.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 26 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 24 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 23 cts. per lb.

Italian Rye Grass

Sown in the fall on good soil or on low ground, Italian rye grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or early in June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is one of the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasturage during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other grasses or clovers, and excellent results have been had when sown in combination with crimson clover to be used for pasturage and hay. It is recommended particularly for rich loamy soils or low grounds. It is an annual, but reseeds itself if allowed to stand. For hay it should be cut when heading out. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 17 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 12½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.

Red Fescue

A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing. Grows well in shaded places.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.30; 10 lbs., \$4.35; 25 lbs., \$10.35; 50 lbs., \$20.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 43 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 40 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 38 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 37 cts. per lb.



Orchard Grass

Paspalum Dilatatum, or Dallas Grass

This is known in some parts as large water grass. In the far South it makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass. In the cotton section it may be cut twice a season, the second cutting being better than the first, and make a green feed and hay of excellent quality. It stands close grazing; in fact, trampling and grazing seem an advantage to it, and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except very dry and sandy soils, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, makes a continuous growth during warm weather, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Starts early in the spring and remains fresh and green till frost; earlier than Bermuda grass in the spring and lasts later in the fall. Below the frost line it is a valuable winter grazing grass. Scatter the seeds in shallow furrows 4 to 6 feet apart and leave uncovered and in a few years it will cover the field. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. By mail, postpaid, 1b. 70 cts.; 5 lbs., \$3.05; 10 lbs., \$5.85; 25 lbs., \$13.85; 50 lbs., \$27.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 55 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 52 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure or fertilizer. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, so that top-dressing is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

Meadow fescue or Randall grass, red top or herd's grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 8 lbs. timothy, 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover. This mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low grounds. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

Cut timothy when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs., 80 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 25 lbs., \$3.10; 50 lbs., \$5.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 8½ cts. per lb., bags extra.

Meadow Fescue (RANDALL GRASS)

Meadow fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils and on low grounds. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker leafage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought resistant.

It is a fine grass to sow with red top or herds grass and timothy for hay or with orchard and tall meadow oat grasses for pasturage. A good hay mixture, having meadow fescue as its base, is 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 6 lbs. timothy and 5 lbs. sapling clover; for grazing add 8 lbs. each orchard and tall meadow oat, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue and 5 lbs. red clover to the mixture.

When sown alone sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.05; 25 lbs., \$4.75; 50 lbs., \$9.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 15½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.

Bermuda Grass

Recommended for spring seeding, although in the South it can be sown in the early fall. It is a valuable perennial pasture grass, yielding good crops of hay in the far South; one of the best summer lawn grasses. A splendid grass for hill sides, railway embankments, mill dams, etc., to bind the soil and prevent washing.

The ground should be well prepared, as the seeds are small, and should be covered very lightly with a roller or brush harrow to a depth of not more than half an inch. By mail, postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.95; 10 lbs., \$3.65; 25 lbs., \$8.60; 50 lbs., \$17.25—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 33 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 31 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 30 cts. per lb.—bags extra.

Carpet Grass

Recommended for fall sowing only in the Gulf States, where it does even better than Bermuda Grass on poor sandy soils and makes a valuable permanent grazing grass. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling.

No Carpet Grass seeds can be had till the new crop is harvested about October 1st. Write for prices.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST

Red top or herd's grass is one of the most satisfactory grasses for the South, and is highly recommended for lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield each successive year.

Red top or herd's grass should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. It seems indigenous to our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay.

Red top is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. When sowing with timothy, sow 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. Adding to this mixture 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay, and has proved very satisfactory.

When sown alone, sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.55; 10 lbs., \$2.85; 25 lbs., \$6.60; 50 lbs., \$12.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 22 cts. per lb.—bags extra.

Perennial Rye Grass

This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by the trampling of animals. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years.

On the Bermuda grass lawns in the far South a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre at any time up to the end of October, but early seeding is recommended.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 17 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 12½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.

Hard Fescue

Hard fescue deserves a place in all mixtures of permanent pasture grasses. It is very hardy, resisting extremes of heat, cold and long droughts. It is particularly well adapted to poor, dry, sandy soils. Not tall enough for hay, but in combination with other grasses it makes a good pasture on soils too poor, dry and rocky for general grass growing. It also makes a good lawn, especially in shaded places. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.05; 10 lbs., \$3.85; 25 lbs., \$9.10; 50 lbs., \$17.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 35 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 33 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 32 cts. per lb.

Sheep Fescue

Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. Not tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. By mail, postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.05; 10 lbs., \$3.85; 25 lbs., \$9.10; 50 lbs., \$17.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 35 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 33 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 32 cts. per lb.

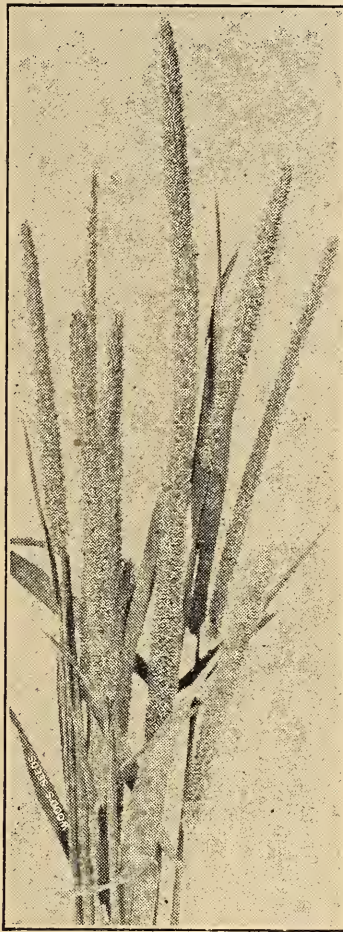
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Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.



Timothy

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS

SOWN IN AUGUST OR DURING SEPTEMBER, WILL YIELD FULL CROPS OF HAY OR GRAZING FOLLOWING YEAR.



WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

It is a well-established fact that mixtures containing a number of grasses produce greater yields than if only one or even two grasses are sown. This is demonstrated in nature, for in every old, established pasture you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper season. Beal, in his well-known book, Grasses of North America, says: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Another eminent authority on grasses writes: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop, if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well-established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Grasses differ in their manner of growth, some growing in

tufts and require other grasses to fill in; they differ in the season when each reaches perfection; they differ in the kinds of soils on which they do best. It is, therefore, necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the character and requirements of each grass in order to make up grass mixtures in proper proportions, suited to different soils, for different purposes and that will give maximum yields of hay or pasturage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are made up from grasses in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proved will produce the best results.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre

MIXTURE NO. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Clover	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Red Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
White Clover	Red Fescue
Alfalfa	

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa
Italian Rye Grass	

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hard Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	White Clover

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, \$2.60. Not prepaid, \$2.40.





HAY MIXTURES

They Also Make Splendid Pasturage
Sow 30 to 35 Pounds to the Acre

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	Meadow Fescue
Red Fescue	Alfalfa
Alsike Clover	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
Red Fescue	Italian Rye Grass

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

Wood's Fair Green Mixture

Prepared Especially for the College Campus, Public Square, Baseball Parks, Etc.

Athletic grounds require grasses that will not only form a smooth, thick turf, but they must be grasses that will stand a great deal of rough usage; they must give a good playing surface throughout the year, especially during the summer. For this purpose repeated tests have proved that on public playgrounds, baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, the fair green of golf courses, the college campus and school grounds, a mixture which has Bermuda Grass for its base is best adapted.

In the South no grass stands more abuse, is more drought-resistant than Bermuda Grass, and none make a better summer lawn, but with it other grasses must be sown to have an all-the-year green growth. Our long experience enables us to offer a mixture splendidly adapted to meet these requirements.

Although put up especially to meet the requirements of athletic grounds, this mixture is recommended for an all-the-year lawn in sections where Bermuda Grass is depended on for lawn making.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75. Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers.

There is probably no place where an absolutely smooth, perfect surface is more necessary than on putting greens. They require a strong, durable turf that will maintain a rich green the whole year round. This mixture is equally well adapted for tennis courts and for general lawn making.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.65; 25 lbs. \$11.10; 50 lbs. \$21.75. Not prepaid, lb. 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots 43 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 41 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa
	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.

Meadow Mixture No. 10

Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

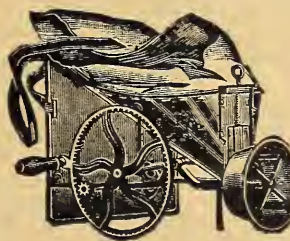
Our Meadow Mixture No. 10 is a mixture of grasses that has particular value for permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than is contained in any of our other mixtures, is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay, makes a thick turf, and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock. On account of the greater number of grasses it contains it is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils except very light sandy lands and on wet heavy low grounds.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25. Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

Lawn Grasses

See page 1 of this catalog for a complete description of lawn grasses adapted for all purposes and situations. You will also find directions for making new lawns and for keeping up old ones and the fertilizers you should use.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.10. Not prepaid, \$4.75.

SEED WHEAT

SEED WHEAT PRICES —At the time this catalog is printed, Seed Wheat values are not fixed, and we can only print approximate prices. Seed Wheat prices are dependent on the outcome of the new crop, its condition and the amount of waste incurred in recleaning, for all our seed wheats are recleaned. As soon as possible, prices will be quoted in our Crop Special, a copy of which will be sent you on request. The Crop Special also quotes other seasonable seeds in which you may be interested, and contains timely suggestions that might prove quite profitable.

Smooth or Beardless Wheats

It may be that smooth or beardless wheats have a tendency to sport; or a tendency to revert to the bearded type from which they originated, or it may be that a few grains of bearded wheat may be left in the thresher and, becoming mixed with the smooth wheat, will appear in the crop. Whatever may be the cause, all smooth wheats, even new varieties, like Leap's Prolific, will produce some of the bearded type. In securing our stocks of seed wheats we use every care to have the smooth wheats free from bearded varieties and the bearded wheats free from the smooth kinds, but owing to the varying nature of wheat, it is not always possible to have them absolutely free of mixture.

Leap's Prolific —Leap's Prolific originated in Virginia, and is particularly well adapted to the Atlantic seaboard. From every section, from Virginia to the Gulf, have come the most enthusiastic reports of large crops and the fine milling quality of the flinty grains. It stools to a greater degree than most varieties, is early to ripen, is a strong grower, stiff strawed and makes fine long heads, all of which make for productivity. **By mail, postpaid, peck, \$1.05; ½ bus., \$1.85; bus., \$3.30.**

Not prepaid, peck, 60c; ½ bus., \$1.10; bus., \$2.00.

Fultz —If the Fultz were not such a sterling wheat it would long since have been discarded in favor of the newer kinds. On the contrary, it is today one of the most popular and generally planted. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy, unusually free from rust, and makes the best grade of flour. **By mail, postpaid, peck, \$1.05; ½ bus., \$1.85; bus., \$3.30.**

Not prepaid, peck, 60c; ½ bus., \$1.10; bus., \$2.00.

Red May —Red May makes a good, round, plump berry, has strong straw with well-filled heads, is a good and reliable yielder, and is as free of rust as any wheat grown in the South Atlantic States. It is somewhat similar to Fultz, and whatever good qualities may be claimed for Fultz are equally true of Red May. It is a thoroughly dependable wheat, with a good reputation for yield, especially on light lands. **By mail, Postpaid, peck, \$1.05; ½ bus., \$1.85; bus., \$3.30.**

Not prepaid, peck, 60c; ½ bus., \$1.10; bus., \$2.00.

Postpaid Prices —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

Bearded or Longberry Wheats

Bearded or Longberry Wheats make a harder, flintier grain than the smooth wheats, and the millers claim they make better flour and do not hesitate to pay more for them than for smooth wheat. In a large measure this accounts for the disappearance of the old-time prejudice against the beard; besides, the bearded wheat usually runs a few pounds heavier to the measured bushel than the smooth kinds. Bearded wheats usually give better yields than smooth wheat on low ground, stiff lands and good rich soils, and are more resistant to the bad effects of wet weather, the beard being a protection to the grain.

Stoner —This wheat was discovered in the upper Valley of Virginia, where they grow wheat crops such as are not equaled by any section of the East. It first attracted attention by its wonderful stooling properties, as many as thirty-five or more heads being produced from a single stool. This means that less seed will plant an acre—one-half to three-fourths bushel to the acre is claimed will give as good results as five pecks to the acre with other kinds; our experience is that a bushel to the acre is the proper quantity. Stoner Wheat makes a fine heavy grain of excellent milling quality, and with favorable conditions you will not be disappointed with the yield. **By mail postpaid, peck, \$1.05; ½ bushel, \$1.85; bushel, \$3.30. Not prepaid, peck, 60c; ½ bushel, \$1.10; bushel \$2.00.**

Fulcaster —Fulcaster originated in the famous Cumberland Valley of Maryland, where a wheat specialist crossed the smooth Fultz with the bearded Lancaster. It has proved a very valuable and popular wheat, so much so that thousands of farmers plant it in preference to all other kinds. It is one of the hardiest and most robust of all the wheats, stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well, and so far has been rust-proof. We regard Fulcaster as a thoroughly reliable wheat, yielding well, the heads are large and well filled, and it is popular with the millers. **By mail, postpaid, peck, \$1.05; ½ bus., \$1.85; bus., \$3.30.**

Not prepaid, peck, 60c; ½ bus., \$1.10; bus., \$2.00.

Red Wonder —We have reports from wheat farmers in sections where wheat is grown as the money crop, that Red Wonder had run five bushels and over to the acre more than other wheats grown in the same vicinity. This increased yield, considered in connection with the fine appearance of the grain, means more money for the wheat crop, for the millers will pay a premium for large flinty wheats that will show a good profit for them in the flour it makes. Red Wonder is one of the handsomest wheats in our list, has a stiff straw and stands up well. **By mail postpaid, peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.30. Not prepaid, peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00.**

Formalin Prevents Smut Smut in grain does serious damage; it reduces the yield and it lowers the market value of your crop. It can be easily prevented by treating your seeds with Formalin before planting.

Spread the grain thinly on the barn floor and with a hand sprayer (see page 35) spray with Formalin mixed with an equal quantity of water; shovel the grain thoroughly and cover with bagging for 4 hours; it is then ready to plant.

Not prepaid, ½ pint 45 cts.; 1 pint (1¼ lbs.) 65 cts. quart \$1.20; 2 quarts \$2.25. Formalin cannot be sent by mail.



SEED RYE

Sow 1½ Bushels to the Acre
from July to November

FACTS ABOUT RYE WORTH KNOWING

Rye will give a crop on land too light and poor for wheat. It will increase the milk flow of the best-fed dairy stock. It furnishes green food earlier in the spring than other grains. Grazing it during the fall, winter and early spring does not materially reduce the grain yield. It is an excellent winter crop to conserve plant food. It improves the condition of the soil when turned under. It is harder than wheat, and can be sown later. It can be sown at the last working of corn and cotton without additional preparation.

Rye is a good crop to grow whether wanted for the grain, for grazing, for green feed, for turning under to improve the mechanical condition of the soil, and for growing as a cover crop to prevent winter leaching of plant food from the land. It will thrive on a greater variety of soils than wheat, does well in dry seasons and on lands too thin, light and sandy to produce a profitable crop of wheat.

Rye makes an excellent fall, winter and early spring pasture, and if the stock is taken off early, the grazing can be had without materially reducing the grain crop. Dairy cows may be well fed and giving a good flow of milk, yet when turned on rye for a few days the increase in milk will be astonishing.

For feeding green, rye will furnish green food earlier in the spring than most other forage plants.

As a winter cover crop, rye will prevent the leaching out of the soil expensive plant food that otherwise would be wasted; can be turned down in ample time for the planting of summer crops, and will add humus to the land.

Rye does not demand a complete fertilizer; the most successful farmers prefer 250 to 300 lbs. acid phosphate to the acre.

Rye can be sown early or late, really adapting itself to your convenience as to time of sowing. It is harder than wheat and can be sown up to a few weeks before freezing weather comes on. On poor, light land, early sowing is recommended in order that the crop may get well established before winter sets in.

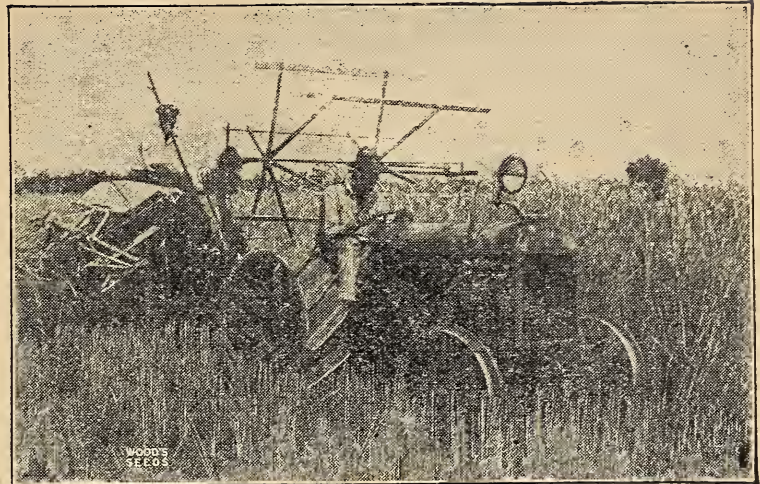
PIEDMONT WINTER RYE

For a number of years this rye has been grown in the Piedmont section of Virginia and found particularly well adapted to the heavier lands of that section. However, its adaptability is not confined to Piedmont Virginia, for it has proved its value throughout the westerly sections of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, in the heavier uplands of Georgia and in the mountain districts farther west. To the heavier uplands, Piedmont Rye is as important as Abruzzi Rye is to the lighter lands nearer the seacoast. Its adaptability to these sections is principally because of its extreme hardiness, as it stands the severest winters without injury, but it is successfully grown throughout the entire South.

In our tests, Piedmont made an exceptionally quick spring growth, in this respect excelling all other varieties and yielded more grazing; it matured its crop before other varieties were ready to cut, yielded well and made an average growth of about 6 feet. When sown in September, it yielded good grazing in the fall and winter. By mail, postpaid, peck, \$1.00; ½ bus., \$1.75; bus., \$3.25. Not prepaid, peck, 60 cts.; ½ bus., \$1.10; bus., \$2.00.

ROSEN RYE

No other rye will yield as much grain as Rosen, nor will any other stool as much. The grain heads are heavy and well supported on thick, heavy straw, growing about 5 feet high. It stools wonderfully, making it particularly well adapted for grazing, but it does not make as early a growth in the spring as Piedmont and Abruzzi, nor is the straw as long. By mail, postpaid, peck, 80 cts.; ½ bus., \$1.35; bus., \$2.50. Not prepaid, peck, 40 cts.; ½ bus., 70 cts.; bus., \$1.25.



ABRUZZI RYE

Several years have elapsed since the United States Department of Agriculture introduced this rye from Italy. In the meantime it has proved its worth and adaptability to Southern soils and conditions, and it has certainly done it—the demand now is for Abruzzi Rye.

It is the rye for the South, especially the coastal sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, where it gives a wonderful yield, stools out nicely, gives a quick, vigorous growth, with large, well-filled heads that mature earlier than common rye.

In our tests of various ryes, Abruzzi proved one of the earliest, in this respect being equaled only by the Piedmont. It stands from 5 to 6 feet high with fairly stiff straw of average size; the heads average about 6 inches long and are well filled. For winter and spring grazing on light lands no rye is the equal of Abruzzi.

By mail, postpaid, peck, \$1.15; ½ bus., \$2.00; bus., \$3.75. Not prepaid, peck, 75 cts.; ½ bus., \$1.35; bus., \$2.50.

Three years ago I was in your store and purchased several bushels of Abruzzi Rye, for which I paid \$2.75 per bushel. At that time I thought the price was very high but I wished to make an experiment. Since then I have been growing Abruzzi Rye with such results that I feel that every farmer in the South should know. Early in September I sow the seed broadcast and by the middle of December, and then on for the next three months, it affords excellent pastorage. Abruzzi Rye is much superior to the ordinary winter rye in its stooling qualities and earliness. One of my neighbors last year purchased some supposedly Abruzzi Rye, planted it on the adjoining field to mine, and on the date this is written (February 15th) he has practically no rye whatsoever. The difference is that Abruzzi Rye is earlier, stools out better and gives continuous pastorage all through the winter months. Should you desire a grain crop from Abruzzi Rye, the pasturing does not interfere with this at all, provided the stock is taken off by the middle of March or the first of April. Personally I would rather pay \$10.00 per bushel for Abruzzi Rye than \$1.00 per bushel for Western grown rye. I think every farmer in the South should go to this valuable pasture and grain crop. There is absolutely nothing like it for a winter cover and grain crop. The Abruzzi Rye cannot be recommended too highly.

R. M. NEW, Henrico County, Va.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.
POTS AND SAUCERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders, add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.



Diameter.	POTS		
	Dozen.	Per 100.	1,000.
2-inch	\$.25	\$1.50	\$13.00
2¼-inch .....	.30	1.75	15.00
2½-inch .....	.35	2.00	17.00
3-inch .....	.40	2.75	23.00
4-inch .....	.50	3.75	34.00
5-inch .....	.90	6.50	60.00
6-inch	1.50	9.50	90.00
	SAUCERS		
	Each	Dozen	100
7-inch	\$.25	\$2.25	\$17.00
8-inch .....	.30	3.15	24.00
10-inch .....	.60	6.25	49.00
12-inch	1.20	12.25	96.00

SAUCERS.

Diameter.	Each.	Dozen.	100.
5-inch	\$.06	\$.50	\$3.50
6-inch .....	.08	.75	5.50
7-inch .....	.10	1.00	7.00
8-inch .....	.14	1.30	9.50
10-inch .....	.25	2.25	15.75
12-inch .....	.30	3.25	23.50

SHALLOW POTS

Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter	Each.	Dozen.
6-inch	\$.16	\$1.50
7-inch .....	.25	2.25
8-inch .....	.30	3.00
10-inch .....	.60	6.00
12-inch	1.15	11.50

Oats

Sow 2 bushels to the acre; cover 1 to 2 inches

What Oats to Sow

If you can get them in during September or early in October we recommend the Winter Oat—they yield heavy crops, but must be sown early. All the other varieties may be sown from September to November, your selection depending on whether an early or late kind is wanted. The Fulghum is the earliest of all, and will come in before the wheat harvest; Virginia Gray Winter is ready to cut just after wheat.

Fulghum Oats

The Earliest of All Rust-Proof Oats

Fulghum oats are not only the earliest of all the oats suitable for fall sowing, but one of the most productive varieties. They are ready to cut just ahead of wheat, so the harvesting of the two crops will not conflict; this should be borne in mind when arranging your work for next summer's harvest season. They are usually ready to cut about the 1st of June, in plenty of time to follow with a summer crop like cow peas, soja or soy beans, navy beans, millet, sorghum, buckwheat or an early variety of corn.

Productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. We have reports of crops of from 70 to 90 bushels to the acre, a yield that any other oat will find it hard to beat. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine plump grains and strong straw that stands about three feet high; the length of straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay. In the several years we have handled Fulghum oats we do not recall a single instance of their being winter killed. By mail, postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel, \$1.00; bushel, \$1.85.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.10; 10-bushel lots, \$1.05 per bushel—bags included.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States Red Rust-Proof Oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region, where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light, sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. By mail, postpaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bushel 90 cts.; bushel \$1.60.

Not prepaid, peck, 30 cts.; ½ bushel 50 cts.; bushel 85 cts.; 10-bushel lots, 80 cts. per bushel—bags included.

Arlington Beardless Barley

Whether grown for the grain, for hay or for pasture barley has a particular value in the South. The grain contains more protein than either corn or oats; for grazing the abundant growth of fine leaves is so succulent and tender that it furnishes pasture as desirable as that obtained from many of our choicest grasses. As green feed or if cut when in the milk stage and cured for hay it is excellent. There are many places where grasses cannot be successfully grown, but where barley does well and makes a nutritious hay and is easy to cure.

On our test farm, where we made 30 bushels of grain to the acre, it was interesting to see how hogs took to Arlington Beardless Barley in preference to all other barleys and how they fattened on it.

Arlington Beardless Barley was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, and has been found peculiarly well adapted to the South. Having no beard it is better liked than other barleys. The Clemson Agricultural College says of it: "We have found it to be a high yielding barley and very desirable in every way."

It can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working, no other preparation being necessary; the entire cost would be only the cost of the seeds. By mail, postpaid, peck 80 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.40; bushel \$2.55.

Not prepaid, peck 45 cts.; ½ bushel 80 cts.; bushel \$1.45; 10-bushel lots, \$1.40 per bushel—bags included.



Black Winter Oats

V. P. I. Strain No. 1

In 1912 the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg made a single head selection from which this oat was grown. It has been in their tests for several years, and they consider it one of the best oats they have, making a heavy winter growth and a heavy yield. It is hardy, has a low per cent of hull, is early, maturing about ten days before wheat harvest. Sometimes called Hutcheson Oats. Our stock is limited, so we recommend early orders. By mail postpaid, peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.50; bushel \$2.75.

Not prepaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; 10-bus. lots, \$1.90 per bushel.

Virginia Gray Winter or Turf Oats

If you can get them in early, say in September, or certainly by the first week in October, we recommend the Virginia Gray Winter or Turf Oats for fall sowing. Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardiness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold; at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station they proved the hardiest of all the varieties in their test. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield; one of the agricultural experiment stations reports that they stool more than any oat tested. They have the further advantage of weight, for no other oat will weigh as much to the measured bushel; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 lbs. to the bushel. They are ready to cut after wheat, allowing a nice arrangement of work at harvest time.

When sown early they make a good growth before winter sets in and furnish excellent grazing without affecting the yield of grain if not grazed too late. Their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. By mail, postpaid, peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel, \$1.05; bushel, \$1.90.

Not prepaid, peck, 40 cts.; ½ bushel 65 cts.; bushel \$1.15; 10-bushel lots, \$1.00 per bushel—bags included.

Appler Oats

The Appler is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier and harder than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads and heavy grain. It has proved to be one of the most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. By mail, postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.80.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 60 cts.; bushel \$1.05; 10-bushel lots, \$1.00 per bushel—bags included.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture

Sow It For an Abundance of Pasturage During the Fall, Winter, Spring and Early Summer.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, barley, winter turf oats, winter vetch, rape and crimson clover. These are mixed in the proper proportions to make an abundance of grazing that will be relished by stock of all kinds. It is of quick growth and will furnish grazing during the winter at a time when such pasturage will be found very useful.

When we first offered this mixture it was in response to numerous inquiries for something that would come quickly and provide winter and spring grazing, but it has proved of such economic value that the demand has grown enormously. Sow it in the hog lot, or in lots adjacent to the barnyard, and grow an immense quantity of good feed on places that usually produce only weeds. For a quick growing, one-season pasture, it is unsurpassed.

Sow two bushels to the acre in August, September or October. By mail, postpaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.30; bushel \$2.40.

Not prepaid, peck 45 cts.; ½ bushel 80 cts.; bushel \$1.50; 10-bushel lots, \$1.45 per bushel.

Vetch is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver. It grows on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor lands. It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay. Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it. It reseeds itself. It withstands the coldest winters. It increases the milk flow. It saves on the fertilizer bill. Sown in corn and cotton at the last working, it can be cut in time to put the same land in corn and cotton next season.



Hairy or Sand Vetch

INOCULATE WITH FARMOGERM

For Bigger and Better Crops

Farmogerm Keeps Fresh and Active for Years

The use of Farmogerm offers the quickest and cheapest way to bring up worn-out land and of maintaining the fertility of good soils; make your following crops bigger and better by supplying your legume crops with billions of bacteria that will be busy gathering free nitrogen from the air and storing it in your soil.

When you hear a farmer say: "Clover won't take on my land" he means, without knowing it, that his land needs inoculation, and Farmogerm will provide just what his land needs and must have before he can grow clover.

We supply Farmogerm for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Japan Clover	Velvet Beans
Red Clover	White Clover	Beggar Weed
Sapling Clover	Vetch	Garden Beans
Crimson Clover	Cow Peas	Lima Beans
Sweet Clover	Soy or Soja Beans	Garden Peas
Alsike Clover	Canada Field Peas	Sweet Peas
Burr Clover	Peanuts	

Always state crop for which Farmogerm is wanted.

12-acre size \$9.00; 3-acre size \$2.50; 1-acre size \$1.00; ¼-acre size 50 cts.

VETCH

The growing of vetch in the South is growing rapidly, as its merits and value are becoming better known and more appreciated. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South.

For Feeding and Grazing It is eaten with relish by all kinds of stock, and its fattening properties are of a high order—analysis shows that it contains 17 per cent of protein. It furnishes splendid grazing during the early spring, and if not grazed too long, will produce a heavy crop of hay. All who are interested in an increased milk production and the fattening of stock will be well pleased with vetch.

Fertilizing Value The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that a ton of vetch hay contains about 50 lbs. of nitrogen and the roots and stubble about one-fourth more. This is about 25 per cent more nitrogen than is contained in a ton of cow-pea hay.

Yield A yield of several tons to the acre may seem an exaggerated statement, but when its wonderful stooling properties are considered the large yield is easily accounted for. As many as twenty vines have been noted growing on a single root, and the vines grow 4 to 5 feet.

When to Sow Sow vetch at the last working of corn and cotton or sow during September or October, covering 1 to 1½ inches deep. As the vines grow four to five feet, we recommend that it be sown with Grey Winter Oats to give the vines support. 25 to 30 lbs. vetch and ¼ bushel oats sows an acre.

Inoculate this Seed with FARMOGERM

Hairy or Sand Vetch This is the hardiest of all the vetch varieties. It withstands the severest winters. We have never known it to be winter killed if an early stand is secured. It grows during the open weather in winter and by the middle of March the vines cover the ground. It does especially well on sandy soils, but can be grown on any well-drained land. It is wonderfully drought resistant, making good crops in dry seasons when other kinds fail completely. By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 25 lbs. \$5.60; 50 lbs. \$10.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 18½ cts. per lb.

Oregon Winter Vetch Not as hardy as the Hairy or Sand Vetch, but in the Carolinas and further South stands the winters splendidly. In Virginia it has not been hurt by cold except during unusually severe winters, when the thermometer fell below 10 degrees. It is of more upright growth and has a wider and smoother leaf than Hairy Vetch; is used for the same purposes and like it is a nitrogen gatherer. By mail, postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb.—bags extra.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Sow it for Fall, Winter and Spring Pasturage for Sheep, Hogs, Cattle and Poultry

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but it makes an equally good pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening, is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. A State experiment station reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 3 to 4 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working; this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 60 to 80 cts. an acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow ½ inch deep during August, September, and October, either broadcast or in drills 18 in. to 2 ft. apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally the leaves will cover the intervening space and give a more abundant growth. This method is a fine weed killer and fewer plants are destroyed by trampling. 3 to 4 lbs. plants an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast. Attains its maximum growth in 6 to 8 weeks. By mail, postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50—bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.—bags extra.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices. To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices. To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

FERTILIZERS *for* FALL CROPS

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request.

Wheat Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1.21 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 11 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent.

Wheat, like all grain crops, requires a liberal amount of phosphoric acid to develop the grain and mature the crop. It also requires sufficient ammonia to produce a quick growth and that rich green color characteristic of a healthy plant, and potash enough to complete the plant foods necessary for a full development. All these plant foods are contained in our Wheat Fertilizer in proper proportions to give the best results at harvest time. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.95; ton, \$28.00.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 3 to 4 per cent.

An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of every kind, including root crops which require a liberal quantity of potash. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden, and is put up in convenient sized bags to meet the requirements of the home gardener and larger sizes for the market gardener. Bag of 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 200-lb. bag, \$3.65; ton, \$35.00.

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 5 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.

Prepared especially for market growers who require a quick acting fertilizer to bring their crops to early maturity. This requires a high per cent of ammonia to give vegetables a quick growth. This high ammonia content also adapts it splendidly for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick and abundant growth of the second crop. On such crops and on alfalfa it will pay handsomely in increased quantities of hay at the second and later cuttings.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.35; ton, \$42.00.

Standard Bone Meal

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent; Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Being finely ground, it is quickly available, and no fertilizer is more lasting in its effects than bone—the beneficial results can be noted for several years after it is applied. There is no crop grown either in the garden or on the farm that will not respond splendidly to a liberal application of bone. For grain, grass and clover and as a top dressing for hay fields and pasture, bone is especially recommended. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.45; ton, \$43.00.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

For All Root Crops

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Potash, 6 per cent.

Although called a potato fertilizer, it is equally good for all root crops which demand a liberal supply of potash. It contains also a high percentage of ammonia to give the plant a vigorous start, and will keep up a strong, healthy growth that is so necessary for the production of large and paying crops. We recommend it for Irish and sweet potatoes and all root crops; it is also a splendid general garden fertilizer.

Bag of 100 lbs., \$2.10; 200 lbs., \$3.85; ton, \$37.00.

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food. We handle only 16 per cent acid phosphate, as the cost of lower grades is higher in proportion to the plant food they contain. Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.85; ton, \$17.00.

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

In the garden, the hot-bed, the cold frame, for fruit trees, in flower beds and pots and on the lawn, Sheep Manure will give most excellent results. On the farm it is very effective on corn, tobacco, grass and forage crops. On wheat and other grains, if mixed with acid phosphate, it will produce largely increased yields; it is equally good for potatoes if mixed with kainit or other form of potash. 25-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.65; 500 lbs., \$12.00; ton, \$45.00.

Lister's Standard Superphosphate

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Soluble Potash, 1 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 9 per cent.

A complete fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant food for any crop as a substitute for stable manure or in combination with manure. It is one of the few fertilizers made of pure animal bone, which accounts for its lasting quality, the effects being noticeable in several succeeding crops. In addition to its adaptability for vegetable crops, it is fine for grain that is to be followed by grass. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.10; ton, \$39.00.

Wood's Grass and Lawn Fertilizer

Prepared especially for use when starting a new lawn, top dressing and renovating old lawns, and for applying on grass and clover fields. Quick in action and lasting in results. 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 200-lb. bag, \$3.65; ton, \$35.00.

Nitrate of Soda

The most quickly available and soluble form of nitrogen or ammonia. Fine for forcing a strong, luxuriant growth in vegetables and strawberries and for applying to grass fields to stimulate a quick growth after each cutting. If your plants do not thrive, try nitrate of soda, but apply it sparingly—one pound to thirty gallons of water is about right.

Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 65 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.15; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.60; 200 lbs. \$6.85; 1,000 lbs. \$33.00; ton \$65.00.

Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food

A complete plant food for the vegetable and flower garden, pot plants, window boxes, shrubbery and lawns. It contains the three plant foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in the correct proportions to start a quick and luxuriant growth and to carry the plants through to maturity. It is highly concentrated, is in a thoroughly soluble form and the plant food is readily assimilated. For lawns and vegetables apply 1 lb. to 50 square feet; for pot plants 2 tablespoonfuls to each half peck of earth.

The 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages are in sifter top cans, very convenient for applying. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. can 35 cts.; 2 lb. can 55 cts.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. can 25 cts.; 2 lb. can 40 cts.; 5 lb. bag 60 cts.; 10 lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lb. bag \$2.00.

Lime Marl

A quickly soluble form of lime that will release the natural fertilizers in the soil and make them available as plant food; sweetens sour or acid soils and aids the decomposition of vegetable matter. It will enrich your soil while burnt lime will destroy plant food and waste the nitrogen, the most costly plant food. Lime Marl increases production, helps to convert organic matter into available plant food. Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.25; ton, \$10.00.

Stimuplant

A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer, for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50 postpaid.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Wood's Garden Seeds for Fall Planting

For Complete Descriptions of Varieties see Our Annual Catalog

PLANTING TABLE FOR THE FALL AND WINTER GARDEN

Asparagus Roots.—Set out after November 15th; 100 roots plant a bed 15x50 feet.

Beets.—Plant till August. In Florida and along the Gulf they may be planted all winter. Soak 24 hours before planting. One oz. plants 50 feet.

Beans.—Plant every two weeks till August 15th. Farther South they may be planted later. 1½ lbs. to 100 feet.

Broccoli.—Summer plantings will head up late in the fall.

Brussels Sprouts.—Midsummer plantings will bear sprouts when frost will improve the quality.

Cabbage.—Plant the early varieties after September 25th to make plants to set out in November. 1 oz. produces 2,000 plants.

Cabbage Plants.—Set out the late varieties up to September.

Carrots.—Plant till August to have a plentiful supply next winter. They keep well in the cellar or in kilns.

Cauliflower.—Allow 90 to 100 days, and plant to have them head up when the weather is cool.

Celery.—May be planted in August and September in Florida, the Gulf States and Cuba.

Celery Plants.—Set out up to September 1st.

Collards.—Plant till August. Frost will improve the flavor.

Corn Salad.—August and September plantings will produce a fine fall salad.

Curled Cress.—Plant every two weeks till late fall for a continuous supply of fine, pungent salad.

Egg Plant.—Fall plantings are recommended for Florida and Cuba.

Endive.—A delicious salad; plant every month till September.

Kale.—Plant from August 15th till October 15th; 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.

Kohl Rabi.—Plant in July or early August; 1 oz. plants 100 ft.

Leek.—Plant in September and transplant in the fall or spring.

Horse Radish.—Place your order now for roots to be delivered in November.

Lettuce.—For fall use, plant in July and August. Plant the hardy kinds in September to head next spring or for growing under canvas or glass.

Onion.—Plant in August and September and transplant when the size of a goose-quill to make large early onions.

Mustard.—Plant in September or October. 1 oz. plants 80 ft.

Onion Sets.—Set out in September and October.

Peas.—Plant in August or early September for a late crop; 2 lbs. will plant 100 feet.

Pepper.—Late summer and fall plantings are recommended for Florida, the Gulf Coast and Cuba.

Parsley.—Plant in September or October; or may be grown in frames for winter use.

Radish.—Plant every two weeks for a succession. Plant winter radishes from August till early October and store in the cellar before freezing weather.

Rhubarb Roots.—Place your order now for delivery in November.

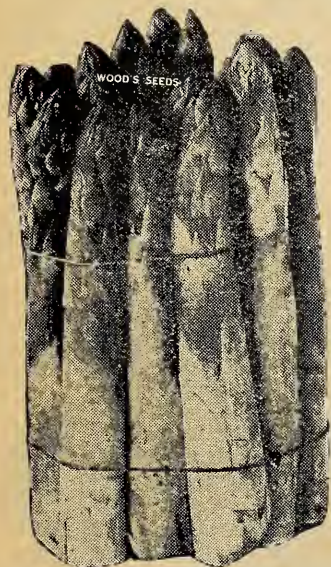
Spinach.—Sow from August till December; 1 oz. plants 100 ft.

Tomato.—In the lower South planting may be as late as August 1st; fall plantings are recommended for Florida and Cuba.

Turnip.—Sow the early varieties in July or August; the late varieties in August; the salad varieties in August and September.

Flower Seeds.—Earlier and more brilliant blooms are had from fall plantings than from spring plantings.

Asparagus Roots



CULTURE.—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off the top growth, plow down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone and earth up to blanch the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

FOR FIELD CULTURE the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. Break the soil as deeply as possible with a sub-soil plow.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$4.50; \$8.50 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots, 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 100, postpaid. \$8.25 per 1,000.

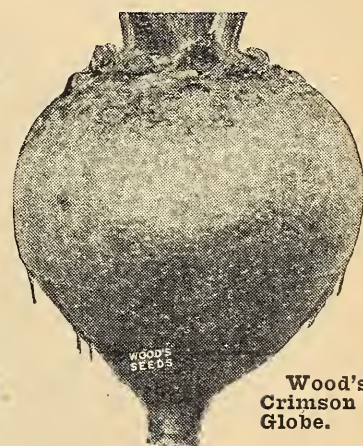
65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$4.35; \$8.25 per 1,000.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR DELIVERY IN NOVEMBER

Garden Beets

Plant a liberal quantity of beets for fall and winter use; they keep well if packed in slightly moist sand in the cellar or piled on a well-drained place and covered with straw and enough earth to keep out frost. When properly stored fresh beets may be had all winter.

Plant 1 inch deep, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin out to stand 4 inches apart. Germination may be hastened by soaking the seeds for 24 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to conserve the moisture. All summer plantings should be either soaked or covered, particularly if the weather is dry. One oz. plants 50 feet; 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

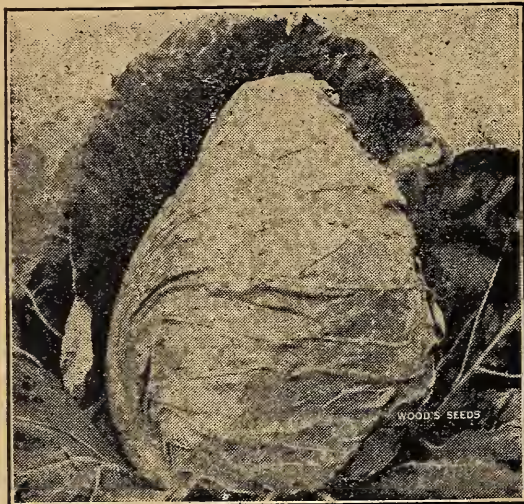


Wood's
Crimson
Globe.

	By Mail, Postpaid.		Not Prepaid.	
	Pkt.	Oz. ¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
No. 68. Wood's Crimson Globe.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00 .90
No. 69. Crosby's Improved Egyptian .05	.10	.25	.85	.75
No. 70. Improved Early Blood Turnip .05	.10	.25	.80	.70
No. 71. Extra Early Egyptian ..... .05	.10	.25	.80	.70
No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse ..... .05	.10	.25	.80	.70
No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip ..... .05	.10	.30	.90	.80
No. 75. Long Smooth Blood ..... .05	.10	.30	.90	.80
No. 76. Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet .....	.05	.10	.25	.80 .70

Wood's Cabbage Seeds for Fall Planting

CULTURE.—For fall and early spring setting, sow from the end of September till the first of January. November and December sowings should be made in cold-frames or hot-beds for protection during the winter. Plants from early fall sowings can be set out the end of October or during November to head up early in the spring. Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February, March or April, as early as the weather will permit. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, running the rows east and west and setting the plants on the north side of the ridge to prevent, as much as possible, the frequent freezing and thawing so injurious to cabbage. Requires a good, rich soil, plenty of moisture and a highly ammoniated fertilizer, also frequent deep working. One oz. plants 100 feet; 6 to 8 ozs. will make enough plants for an acre.



No. 90. Wood's Extra Early The Earliest of All Cabbages

Whether you grow for home use or for market, you should have Wood's Extra Early, for it is the earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but **fully a week earlier.** The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**

No. 95. Early Flat Dutch —For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.65 per lb.**



Wood's
Charleston
Wakefield
Cabbage

No. 94. Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a week to ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, equally as solid, but considerably larger; has a less pointed and thicker head. Its earliness, hardiness, size and solidity have contributed to make it one of the most universally grown early cabbages. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.85 per lb.**

Wood's
Selected
Early
Wakefield
Cabbage.



No. 93. Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Wakefield Cabbage is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good a strain as can be had—our Jersey and Charleston Wakefields are thoroughbreds. Early, hardy, uniform and make but few outside leaves. Jersey Wakefield makes solid pointed heads of good size and of most excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.85 per lb.**

No. 96. All Head Early

—A thoroughbred, especially recommended for its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Its compactness allows closer planting and more heads to the acre than the varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



All Head Early.

No. 91. Copenhagen Market

A strong statement, but proved true by eleven years' test. Its chief features, besides earliness, are remarkable size, averaging ten pounds; solidity, compactness and even maturity. Fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**

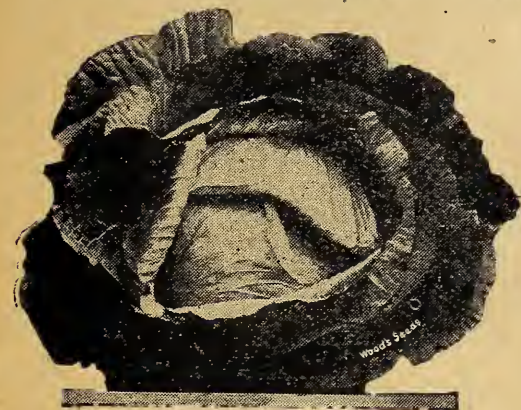


WOOD'S SEEDS

No. 99. Early Drumhead —Very popular throughout the South and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.

No. 101. Solid South —A magnificent cabbage which we cannot recommend too highly. Resembles the Early Summer, but earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and less liable to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

No. 97. All Seasons —Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts; sure-heading. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.



Henderson's Succession.

No. 100. Henderson's Succession

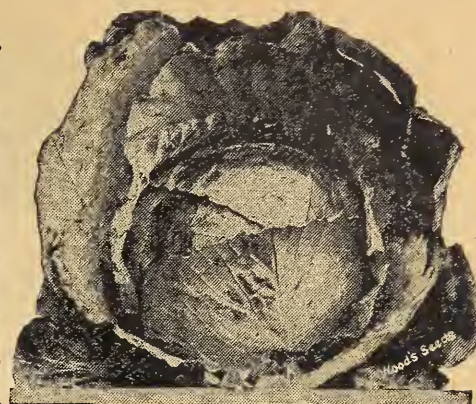
—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter. A little later than Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late varieties can be had up to September 15th. 45 cts. per 100; 500 for \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. Early varieties during October and November, 45 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

No. 85. Broccoli —If you have not been successful with cauliflower try broccoli; it is easier to grow. Similar to cauliflower, but taller, the heads more divided, and will stand greater extremes of temperature. Cultivate like cauliflower. One ounce produces about 2,000 plants. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75, postpaid.

No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer

—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.; 5 lb. lots and over \$1.65 per lb.



Henderson's Early Summer.

No. 114. Chinese Petsai or Cut Cabbage

—A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 to 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and serve with mayonnaise or French dressing, or boil like cabbage and serve with cream sauce. It is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf is delicate and tender.

Sow in July and August so that it will head in the cool weather of the fall; transplant 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.

LATE CABBAGE

	By Mail, Postpaid—Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch.....	.05	.15	.50	1.85
No. 102. Surehead .....	.05	.15	.50	1.85
No. 106. Danish Ballhead or Hollander....	.05	.25	.70	2.25
No. 105. Large Late Drumhead .....	.05	.15	.50	1.85
No. 104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch .05	.20	.60	2.00	
No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
No. 108. Red Mammoth .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00

No. 87. Brussels Sprouts —On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Transplant 1½ feet apart and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. Hard frosts improve the flavor; easily grown; a delicious dish. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

GARDEN BEANS or SNAPS

Beans should be planted every two weeks until August 15th for succession. Further South they may be planted even later. Allow seven or eight weeks before frost in which to make the crop. In the garden, plant 2 inches deep, 2 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart; for field culture, the rows should be 2½ to 3 feet apart.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

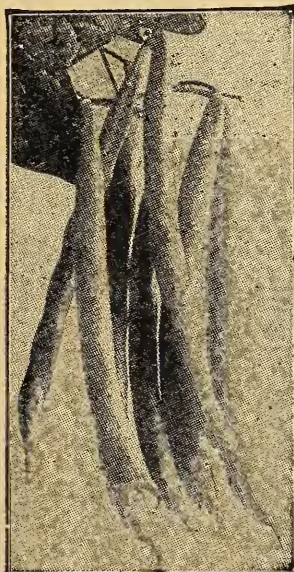
No. 10. Wood's Earliest Red Valentine

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

No. 16. Extra Early Refugee —A thoroughly dependable bean even in unfavorable seasons. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 17. Refugee or 1000 to 1 —A big yielding bean for summer planting; the pods are round, 5 inches long, tender and of splendid quality and flavor. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod —Bears the longest pod of all bush beans; of extra fine quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



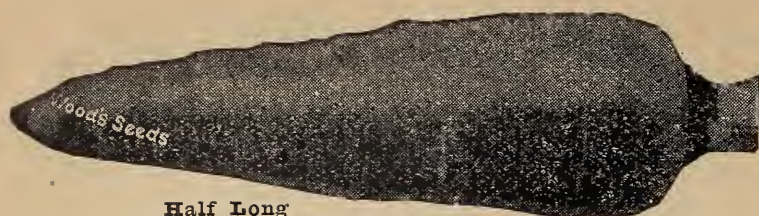
WAX PODDED VARIETIES

No. 31—Hodson Wax —A wonderful yielding bean. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax —A fine bean for the home garden; a perfume bearer. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax —The handsome pods are 4½ to 5 inches long; stringless and tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax —The best black wax; bears for a long season. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Half Long
Danvers Carrot.

CARROT

For winter use plant in July or August in a rich, deeply-worked soil, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills 12 inches apart, and thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart. Germinates more freely if soaked for several hours before sowing. Sow a few radish seeds in the same row—they germinate more quickly and serve to mark the rows. To put away for winter, cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown and pack in sand in the cellar, or pit them outdoors and cover with straw and 6 or 8 inches of earth to prevent freezing. In this way they may be kept all winter.

	By Mail, Postpaid				Not prepaid
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.	
No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn.....	5c	10c	30c	90c	80c
No. 118. Oxheart, or Guerande.....	5c	10c	25c	80c	70c
No. 121. Half-Long Scarlet Stump Rooted	5c	10c	25c	80c	70c
No. 120. Half-Long Danvers	5c	10c	25c	80c	70c
No. 119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate	5c	10c	30c	90c	80c
No. 122. Chantenay, or Model	5c	10c	25c	85c	75c
No. 123. Improved Long Orange	5c	10c	25c	80c	70c
No. 125. Improved White Belgian....	5c	10c	20c	60c	50c
No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian	5c	10c	20c	60c	50c

CAULIFLOWER



Wood's Earliest Snowball.

Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage. Not quite as hardy, either in resistance to dry, hot weather or to cold weather, but where they can be watered during dry spells or protected during the late fall and winter they make a very satisfactory crop. Can be sown in July and August for heading up during the fall, or sown in cold-frames in the fall and set out early in the spring.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball—There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers, and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. Not only early to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00.

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$22.00.

No. 130. Autumn Giant—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

CELERY

	By Mail Postpaid.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
No. 136. GIANT PASCAL	5c	15c	50c	\$1.85
No. 134. GOLDEN HEART	5c	15c	50c	1.85
No. 135. WINTER QUEEN	5c	20c	60c	2.00
No. 137. IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.	5c	20c	65c	2.35
No. 138. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (French grown	10c	60c	\$2.00	7.00
No. 141. CELERIAC	5c	20c	60c	2.00

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.



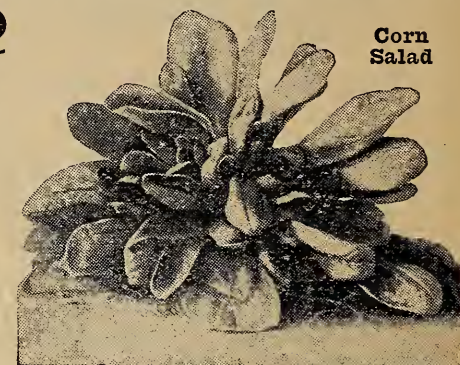
No. 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

Sometimes called Lambs Lettuce. A very delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. Fall plantings should be put in during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach.



Corn
Salad

No. 185. LARGE SEEDED.—By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.

No. 138. CURLED CRESS—Can be planted either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches like water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

EGG PLANT

	By Mail Postpaid.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
No. 206. BLACK BEAUTY .....	.10	.40	1.25	4.50
No. 207. FLORIDA HIGH BUSH .....	.10	.35	1.15	4.00
No. 208. NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE .....	.10	.35	1.15	4.00

ENDIVE

An appetizing and delicious salad that should be in every garden.

Culture.—Sow in August in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per pound.



KALE or BORECOLE

Culture.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing. Sow from Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



Early Curled Siberian Kale.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—A hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection and make rapid growth in the spring. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk —The most beautiful variety. Makes a quick and large growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, exquisitely curled and crimped; very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb.

No. 222. Spring or Smooth Kale —Largely sown in the fall for cutting during the winter and spring before the winter kinds are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.15, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.75.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.35 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$5.50; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Seeds not quoted in this catalog

There may be seeds, not quoted in this catalog, that you would like to plant this fall. This is especially true if you live in the far South where plantings are made the year round. What we offer in this catalog does not represent all the kinds we handle, so we would like to have the privilege of quoting you if you will tell us the varieties and quantities wanted.

KOHL RABI

No. 225. Early White Vienna —Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when roots are 2 to 3 inches thick, when they are very tender and delicate. Also makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels per acre. For late use, sow in drills from June to September, thinning out to 8 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

LEEK

No. 227. Large Flag —Sow in September and transplant in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow during September or October or in February, March or April, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Sow 1 ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

No. 290. Southern Giant Curled —The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not postpaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved —When prepared like spinach makes fine greens. Ready in six weeks from sowing; tender and free from bitter flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

PEPPER

	Pkt.	(By Mail Postpaid)			
		oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	
No. 350 Royal King or World Beater	5c	25c	85c	3.00	
No. 351 Chinese Giant	10c	40c	1.35	5.00	
No. 352 Large Bell or Bull Nose	5c	25c	80c	2.85	
No. 353 Ruby Giant	5c	25c	85c	3.00	
No. 354 Ruby King	5c	25c	80c	2.85	
No. 355 Pimento	5c	25c	80c	2.85	
No. 356 Early Neapolitan	5c	30c	90c	3.25	
No. 358 Long Red Cayenne	5c	25c	80c	2.85	
No. 359 Tabasco	10c	35c	1.25	4.50	

Peas for the Fall Crop

Plant peas in August or early in September to make a crop in October or November. Late summer plantings are very successful and bear when peas from spring plantings are gone. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep; deep planting lengthens the bearing season.

(By Mail Postpaid)

(Not Prepaid)

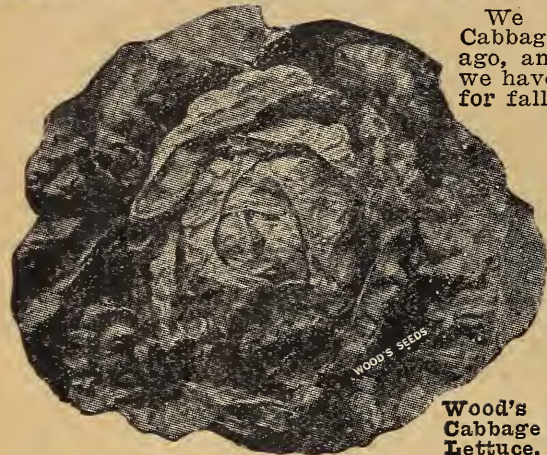
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	Lb.	2 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
No. 319 Wood's Pedigree Extra Early	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.20	2.05	25c	45c	95c	1.70	15.00
No. 320 Wood's Lightning Excelsior	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.15	1.95	25c	40c	90c	1.60	14.00
No. 331 Gradus or Prosperity	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 332 Thomas Laxton	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 328 Eclipse or Surprise	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.15	1.95	25c	40c	90c	1.60	14.00
No. 329 American Wonder	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.15	1.95	25c	40c	90c	1.60	14.00
No. 333 Nott's Excelsior	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.15	1.95	25c	40c	90c	1.60	14.00
No. 340 Champion of England	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.15	1.95	25c	40c	90c	1.60	14.00
No. 341 Dwarf Champion or Juno	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.15	1.95	25c	40c	90c	1.60	14.00
No. 342 Large White Marrowfat	10c	20c	30c	50c	1.00	1.60	20c	35c	75c	1.25	11.00
No. 345 Dwarf Telephone or Daisy	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.00

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. Sow in July or August, transplant as soon as ready, and they will head up late in the fall. For later use transplant to cold-frames, protect during severe spells, and they will head up during November and December. Plant the hardy varieties, like Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston, in September and October, transplanting outside later. Protect with straw or litter, and they will stand the winter and head up early in the spring, or they can be transplanted to cold-frames or hot-beds to head up during the winter. Wood's Improved Big Boston is fine for early fall planting; Wood's Cabbage is better for later planting, as it is hardier and stands more cold weather. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

No. 230—Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

HARDEST AND BEST LETTUCE FOR OUTDOOR GROWING



We introduced Wood's Cabbage Lettuce 40 years ago, and in all these years we have not found its equal for fall sowing.

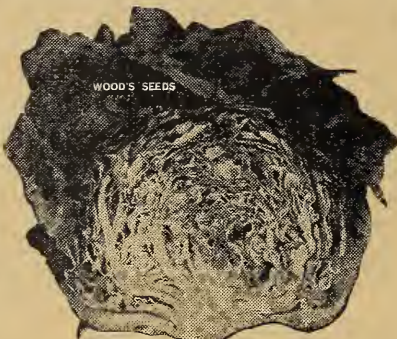
We do not hesitate to say it is the best of all lettuces for wintering outdoors in the South. No lettuce will stand cold weather better. Makes a fine, large, firm, well-blanching head of excellent quality and sweet buttery flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid \$1.50 per lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.40 per lb.

Wood's
Cabbage
Lettuce.

No. 232—May King

—Extra fine for cold-frames. 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves; it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches rich yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

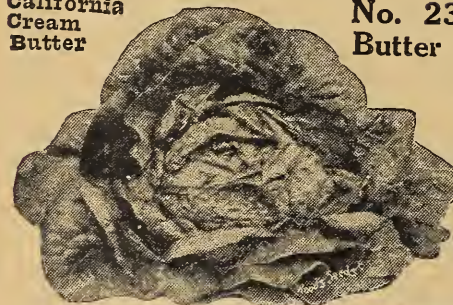
Makes large solid heads, 6 to



May King Lettuce.

No. 234—Deacon —A fine summer cabbage lettuce for home use; sure heading and reliable; quality excellent; slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

California
Cream
Butter

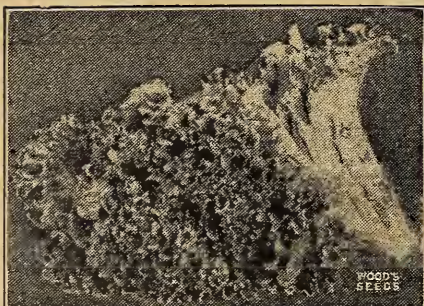


No. 233—California Cream Butter

—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Very hardy, and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality; makes a large solid head with rich light yellow hearts, tender and buttery. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.

No. 238—Grand Rapids

—Among the curled lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly outdoors if sown in the fall or early spring. Does not form heads, but large compact clusters crimped around the edges; crisp and tender. One of the easiest lettuces to grow under glass. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

No. 231—Wood's Improved Big Boston

THE LETTUCE FOR COLD FRAMES

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp and tender, white and sweet. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.00 per lb.



Wood's
Improved
Big Boston

No. 239—Crisp-as-Ice —A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich, creamy yellow hearts. So hardy that it will stand frost late in the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

No. 236—Improved Hanson

—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.



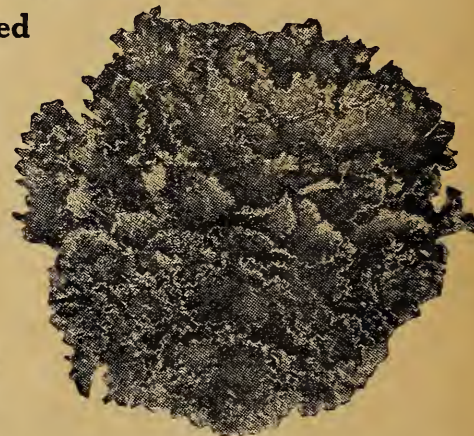
Improved Hanson Lettuce.

Does well even in hot weather. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.

No. 242—Iceberg —No lettuce is more crisp, especially the large ribs, which are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Especially fine for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

No. 235—Early Curled Simpson

—A sure crop-per even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanching, curly, loose head; early crisp and tender and sweet flavored. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when the plants are young. Should be grown in every home garden. Very slow in shooting to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.



No. 241—Chicken Lettuce —Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown. It does not make a heart but sends up a stalk three to four feet high fairly loaded with leaves. You can either cut the stalk or pull the leaves; in either case it keeps on growing and will yield more green food even than rape. Although called Chicken Lettuce and recommended especially for chickens, it can be fed to any kind of stock and can be grown as economically and produced in even greater abundance than any of the green crops usually grown for feeding. An ounce of seeds will produce as much green food as the average flock of chickens can consume. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.

Lettuce Plants Ready September, October and November.—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston, 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

ONION SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING

HOW TO GROW ONIONS.—Sow in a well-prepared seed bed in August or September, and when the plants are the size of a goose quill transplant 4 inches apart in 12-inch rows, trimming the tops and roots. Don't fail to transplant; it is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting, large onions weighing two pounds and over being grown by this method. For fall sowing we recommend Prize Taker, Mammoth Silver King, Copper King, and Extra Early White Pearl. These kinds in particular are benefited by the transplanting method of culture. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. will transplant an acre.

Spanish or Italian Onions



Prize Taker

No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King

—Large and of particularly fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard and makes a very handsome, attractive onion. A good keeper when thoroughly ripened. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

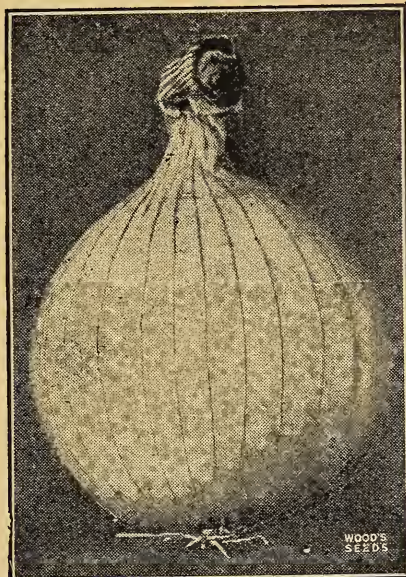
No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl

—The quickest of white sorts. Makes large, pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sow in the fall to make large white onions early in the spring. Early next spring plant thickly to make sets for putting out in the fall. We are sold out until the new crop is cleaned up in November.

No. 307. Copper King

Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. For a big crop of fine, large mild onions that will keep well if thoroughly ripened, you can depend on Copper King. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**

Plant Copper King, Mammoth Silver King and Prize Taker to make big onions from fall plantings.



Copper King

No. 310. Mammoth Silver King

—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 5 to 7 inches in diameter; it is not unusual to grow them weighing two to three pounds each. Attractive shape, flattened but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. They grow quickly, mature early and make a most attractive onion; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**



Mammoth Silver King

Large Red Wethersfield.



American Onions

No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield —The most generally grown red onion; large, somewhat flattened but thick; flesh purplish white, hard and solid. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**

No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers —No yellow onion is as universally grown as Danvers. The onions average about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**

No. 303. Silver Skin —Flesh and skin pure white, very mild and sweet; fine for bunching, for sets and for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**

Onion Sets for Fall Planting

See Wood's Crop Special for Prices by the Bushel

CULTURE.—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart and about ½ inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which plant 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and covered 1 inch deep. Fall planting has proved quite uniformly successful.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.

—An extra good onion for fall planting; extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. **Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15.**

SILVER SKIN.—**Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10.**

YELLOW DANVERS.—**Extra Early White Pearl. Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00.**

YELLOW POTATO (Yellow Multiplier, or Hill Onion).—Makes a large onion of mild flavor and excellent quality. Of a reddish yellow color and a good keeper. Never makes seed, but divides from the root, one medium-sized onion often producing many medium to small sets. The smallest sets produce one or two large onions, the larger sets from two to twenty onions in a hill. A desirable variety for market and for home use, and very popular throughout the South. **Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut), qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white and not as large, but is very productive, of finest flavor and a better keeper. **Qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.65, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40.**

WHITE BERMUDA.—**Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10.**



PARSLEY

For spring use sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in September or October and give slight protection, or sow in cold frame or hot-bed for winter use. Seeds germinate slowly. Soak for 24 to 36 hours before sowing.

No. 314—Champion Moss Curled—The most improved strain; beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 315—Plain or Single—Hardier than the curled, stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and for drying. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

SUMMER RADISHES

	By Mail	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.
No. 375—Early Red or Scarlet Turnip	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 376—White Tipped Scarlet Turnip	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 378—Extra Early Scarlet Globe	5c	10c	25c 80c
No. 379—Scarlet Olive Shaped	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 380—Early White Turnip	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 382—Round Radishes. Mixed	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 385—Chartier Long Scarlet	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 387—Long White Icicle	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 388—Brightest Long Scarlet	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 389—White Strasburg	5c	10c	25c 75c
No. 390—Long Radishes. Mixed	5c	10c	25c 75c

WINTER RADISHES

Winter Radishes are slower in growth than other radishes, but the flesh is firmer and they are better keepers. The quality is not so dependent on quick growth as with other sorts, but they should have a good, light, mellow soil for best results. Sow during August, September or early October half an inch deep in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and thin out. When freezing weather comes on take them up and pack in sand in a cool cellar or bury them outside, and they will keep all winter. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds sows an acre.

No. 393—Rose China Winter

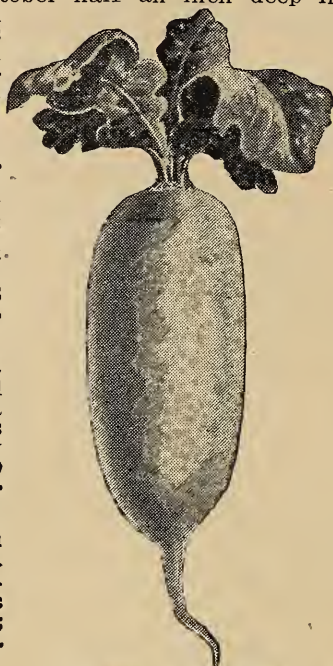
—Cylindrical in shape; of medium size; bright deep rose-colored skin. The flesh is white, very solid and of the very finest quality. The most popular of all the winter radishes; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 392—Chinese or Celestial

—Always crisp, mild and juicy, and undoubtedly the finest of all extra large, pure white radishes. Grows from 12 to 15 inches long and fully 5 inches thick. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 394—Long Black Spanish

—One of the latest and hardiest varieties. Has dark brown skin; oblong in shape, holding its thickness throughout. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.



Chinese or Celestial

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We supply all kinds of vegetable plants in their proper seasons. Late cabbage and celery up to September 15th; lettuce and early cabbage during October and November. Whenever we cannot supply the varieties ordered, we will send a variety as closely resembling it as possible.

LATE CABBAGE—By mail 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE—By mail 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE—By mail 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

SAGE—By mail postpaid, 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

THYME—By mail postpaid, 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each \$1.25 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 13.

HORSE RADISH—See page 17.

RHUBARB ROOTS—See above.

Rhubarb Roots

—In November set out 4 feet apart in rich soil in a shaded place, using plenty of stable manure. Keep the ground loose and mulch with straw or leaves so as to retain the moisture. Protect with manure during winter. By mail, postpaid, 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.



SPINACH

For fall use sow in August or September; for winter or spring sow from the end of September till December—one inch deep in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Requires little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 lbs., one acre.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale—The earliest variety and the best for fall sowing. Grows upright with thick dark green leaves, curled like a savoy cabbage. Very hardy and grows rapidly. Oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 30 cts. per lb.

No. 403. Long Season—A splendid spinach, forming a rosette of intense dark green, thick, tender, succulent, crumpled leaves, which remain fresh long after cutting. No other variety will stand so long without running to seed. Oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 30 cts. per lb.

No. 401. Round Thick Leaved—Grows very rapidly, making a cluster of thick, dark green, slightly wrinkled leaves of the finest quality. Oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 30c per lb.

TOMATO

	By Mail	Postpaid	
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.
No. 420—Marvel (wilt resistant)	10c	50c	\$1.50 \$5.50
No. 429—Norduke (wilt resistant)	15c	65c	2.25 8.00
No. 437—Wood's Famous Brimmer	10c	80c	3.00 11.00
No. 436—Wood's Improved Ponderosa	10c	40c	1.25 4.50
No. 426—Perfection	5c	20c	70c 2.60
No. 422—Spark's Earliana	5c	25c	80c 3.00
No. 425—June Pink	5c	30c	95c 3.50
No. 434—Early Acme	5c	20c	70c 2.60
No. 433—Livingston's Globe	5c	30c	95c 3.50
No. 428—Wood's Improved Beauty	5c	20c	70c 2.60
No. 423—Chalk's Jewel	5c	30c	90c 3.25
No. 424—Bonnie Best	5c	30c	90c 3.25
No. 427—Improved Trophy	5c	20c	70c 2.60
No. 430—John Baer	5c	25c	80c 3.00
No. 432—Dwarf Champion	5c	30c	1.00 3.50
No. 435—Matchless	5c	25c	80c 3.00
No. 438—Stone	5c	20c	70c 2.60
No. 439—Queen or Yellow Trophy	5c	30c	90c 3.25
No. 440—Yellow Plum	5c	40c	1.25 4.50

Keep Your Garden Busy Grow vegetables in all vacant rows in your garden. If you don't, Mother Nature will grow weeds, for the ground is always busy and might as well grow something worth while. The fall and winter garden can be as important as the spring garden if you make it so

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 4 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Sow rutabagas in July and early August, and earth up as they grow.

TO KEEP FOR WINTER.—Store in a cool cellar and cover with sand to keep them fresh, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well drained situation on which to pile the turnips; cover with a few inches of straw and sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they keep into the winter.

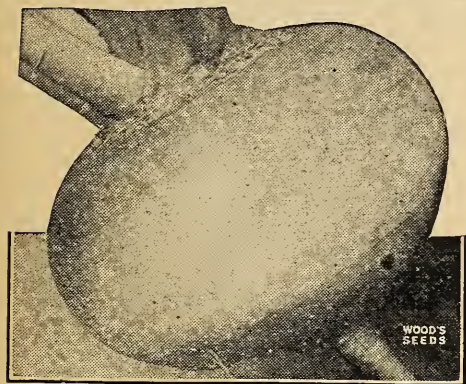
One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 1½ pounds sows one acre in drills; 2 pounds one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 pounds to an acre.

Milan Turnips—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—White with purple top. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

No. 450. Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe.

No. 447. EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP (Strapleaved).

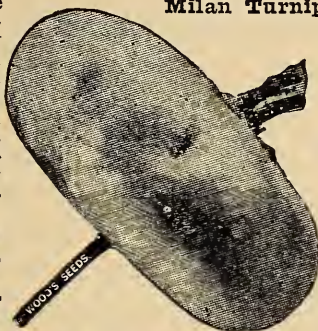
—Flat; white with purple top; fine-grained and tender; one of the best early table turnips. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Makes an excellent pure white turnip of fine quality; very early. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 451. LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often grows twelve to fifteen inches long. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

No. 452. WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.

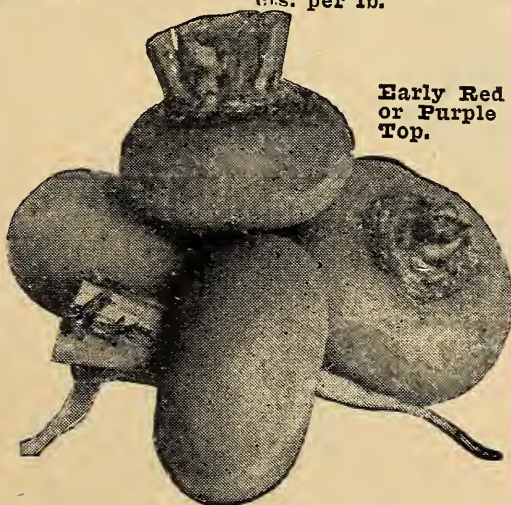
Milan Turnip



—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 449. MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yield; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

Early Red or Purple Top.



No. 453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

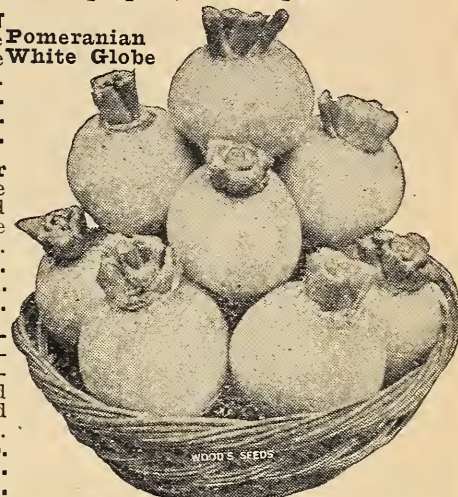
No. 454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yield. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 457. LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

No. 456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yield; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

No. 458. GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.

No. 461. Mixed Turnip Seeds—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.



SALAD VARIETIES

No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 460. SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

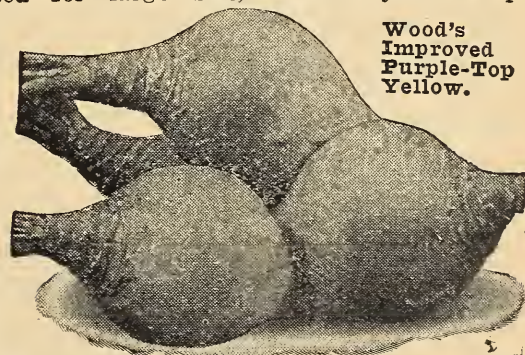
CULTURE.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

No. 465. WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. lb.

No. 466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yield; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 455. WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 467. LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. lb.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

Your seeds are more trusty than any I have ever bought.

—J. J. RAIFORD, Southampton County, Va.

I won several premiums at the Rocky Mount Fair on vegetables raised from your seeds.—J. R. BENNETT, Edgecombe County, N. C.

If you could have seen our garden you would have felt proud of your good seeds.—MRS. R. W. COX, Beauford County, N. C.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING

In the South perennials, biennials and hardy annuals may be sown outside in the fall. These sowings make finer plants, earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms. Perennials and biennials bloom the next summer, advancing the blooming season a year. Annuals should have a slight covering in extreme weather; tender perennials should be carried through the winter in the house.

Prepare the ground as fine, smooth and level as a rake will make it; plant in rows so the young plants may be easily seen; cover lightly—a good rule is to cover four to six times the diameter of the seeds; very fine seeds should be pressed into the soil.

For Full Descriptions See Our Annual Catalog

HARDY PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS

- ADLUMIA** or Allegheny Vine.—No. 554, pkt. 10c.
- ALYSSUM**.—No. 558, Saxatile, pkt. 10c.
- ANTIRRHINUM** or Snapdragon.—No. 566, White; No. 568, Pink; No. 571, Scarlet; No. 570, Yellow, each, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.
- No. 567, Mixed Colors, pkt. 5cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts.
- AQUILEGIA** or Columbine.—No. 569, Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- CALLIOPSIS**.—No. 634, Lanceolata, pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
- CANTERBURY BELLS**.—No. 649, Single, Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
- No. 650, Double, Mixed Colors, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.
- CARNATION**.—No. 659, Mixed, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
- No. 656, Marguerite, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
- No. 657, Chabaud's Perpetual, pkt. 15 cts.
- No. 658, Finest German, pkt. 20 cts.
- CENTAUREA**.—No. 664, Margarita, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- No. 667, Gymnocarpa, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
- No. 668, Centaurea, Candidissima, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.
- DAISY**.—No. 736, Shasta, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.
- DAISY DOUBLE**.—No. 733, Pure White, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.
- No. 734, Mixed colors, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.
- DIANTHUS** or PINK.—No. 740, Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.
- No. 743, Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.
- No. 744, Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.
- No. 745, Double Fringed Pinks, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
- No. 746, Snowdrift, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.
- No. 747, Fireball, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.
- No. 741, Double China, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
- No. 742, Double Japan, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
- DIGITALIS**.—No. 750, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
- ESCHOLTZIA**.—No. 755, Bush, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- FORGET-ME-NOT**.—No. 761, Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
- GAILLARDIA**.—No. 763, Grandiflora, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
- HOLYHOCK**.—No. 787, Double Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
- No. 788, Allegheny, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
- No. 790, Single Everblooming, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.
- No. 789, Double Everblooming, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.
- KENILWORTH IVY**.—No. 799, pkt. 10 cts.
- LARKSPUR**.—No. 807, Perennial, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.
- POPPY**.—No. 947, Iceland, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
- No. 946, Oriental, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
- PYRETHRUM**.—No. 956, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
- STOKESIA CYANEA**.—No. 978, pkt. 10 cts.
- SWEET WILLIAM**.—No. 990, Single Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.
- No. 991, Double Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

Each, pkt., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.

No. 890. Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.

No. 891. Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

No. 892. Fairy Queen.—Sky blue, with pure white border.

No. 893. Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Large, velvety, pure black.

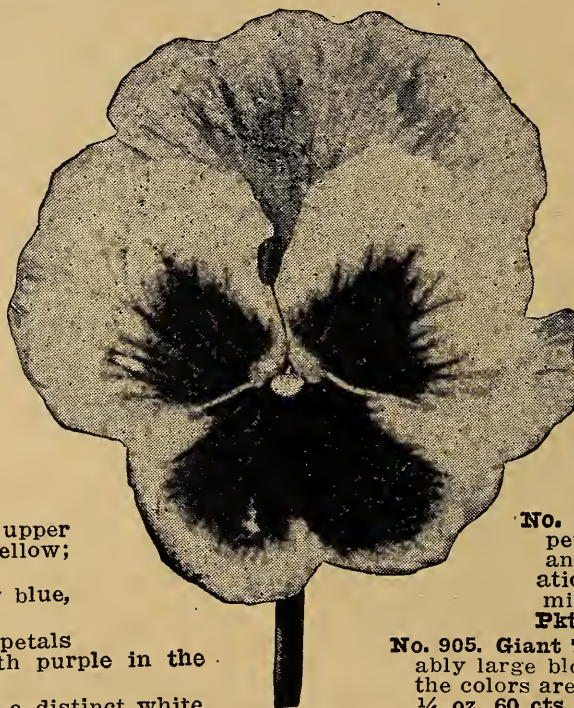
No. 894. Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.

No. 895. Light Blue.—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.

No. 896. Lord Beaconsfield.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.

No. 897.—Silver Edged.—Dark purple with a distinct white edging; very attractive.

No. 898. Snow Queen.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.



Wood's
Royal
Pansy.

PLANT IN THE FALL
FOR THE EARLIEST AND
LARGEST BLOOMS

Pansy Mixtures

No. 902. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." It contains every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

No. 903. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety. Pkt. 25 cts.; 3 pkts. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 904. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions. Pkt. 25 cts.

No. 905. Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 906. Mixed Pansies.—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.

TENDER PERENNIALS

BEGONIA VERNON.—No. 625, pkt. 15 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—No. 672, Japanese, pkt. 20 cts.

GERANIUM.—No. 766, pkt. 15 cts.

HELIOTROPE.—No. 778, Lemoine's Giant, pkt. 10 cts.

No. 779, Blue, and No. 780, White, each, pkt. 10 cts.

No. 781, Mixed Colors, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

No. 885, OXALIS, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

No. 953, CHINESE PRIMROSE, pkt. 20 cts.

VINCA.—No. 1004, Rose; No. 1005, Alba, and No. 1006, Mixed Colors, each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.

WALLFLOWER.—No. 1011, Single Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

No. 1012, Double Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.

HARDY ANNUALS

AGERATUM.—No. 555, Mexicanum. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.



Peony
Flowered
Aster

ALYSSUM.—
No. 560,
Sweet. Pkt.
5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
20 cts.; oz.
30 cts.
No. 559, Little
Gem. Pkt.
5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
20 cts.;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.
No. 557, Little
Dorrit. Pkt.
7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
25 cts.;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.

ASTER.—No. 607, Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25.

No. 605, Ostrich Plume. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts.

No. 604, Quilled or China, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.

Peony Flowered Perfection, No. 597, Pure White; No. 598, Pink; No. 599, Light Blue; No. 600, Crimson; No. 601, Mixed Colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Simple's Branching, Pure White, No. 573; No. 574, Pink; No. 575, Blue; No. 576, Dark Scarlet; No. 577, Mixed Colors. Each, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Comet, No. 590, Pure White; No. 587, Light Blue; No. 588, Crimson; No. 589, Pink; No. 591, Mixed Colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

No. 594, Giant Comet, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Victoria, No. 580, Pure White; No. 581, Pink; No. 582, Light Blue; No. 583, Dark Scarlet; No. 584, Mixed Colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

CACALIA.—No. 630. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15 cts.

CALENDULA.—No. 632, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CALLIOPSIS.—No. 636, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CANDYTUFT.—No. 642, Empress. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

No. 644, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CATCHFLY.—No. 662. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

CENTAUREA.—No. 665, Cyanus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower). Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—No. 670, Evening Star. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 673, Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

CLARKIA.—No. 676, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.



Chrysanthemum

DAISY.—No. 731, African. Pkt. 10 cts.

ESCHOLTZIA.—No. 754. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

FEVERFEW.—No. 759. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15 cts.

GAILLARDIA.—No. 764, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

GILIA.—No. 768. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

GLOBE AMARANTH.—No. 770 (Bachelor Button). Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.



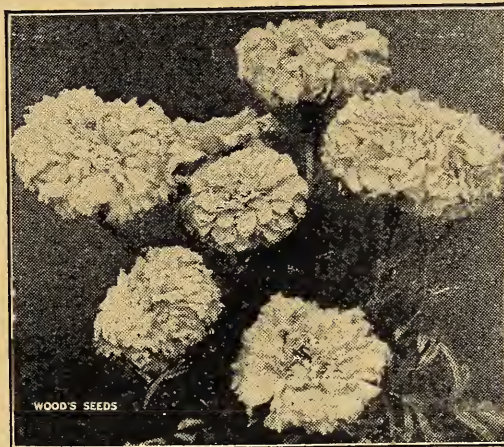
African Daisy

ICE PLANT.—No. 795. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

KOCHIA or BURNING BUSH.—No. 801. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

LARKSPUR.—No. 806, Dwarf Rocket. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.

LINUM.—No. 809. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.



Marigold

MARIGOLD.—No. 816, French, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

No. 817, African, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

No. 818, Miniature, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARVEL OF PERU.—No. 821. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

MIGNONETTE.—
No. 826, Sweet.
Pkt. 5 cts.;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts.;
oz. 15 cts.

No. 823, Wood's
Superb Mix-
ture. Pkt. 10
cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15
cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25
cts.

No. 824, Defiance, and No. 825, Matchet. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

NEMOPHILA.—No. 880. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

NICOTIANA SANDERAE.—No. 882. Pkt. 5 cts.

NIGELIA.—No. 883. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

PHLOX.—No. 923, Star. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

No. 924, Large Flowering Dwarf, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

No. 925, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

GRANDIFLORA PHLOX (Separate Colors)
No. 928, Pure White; No. 929, Rose
Pink; No. 930, Scarlet, and No. 931,
Yellow. Each, Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40
cts.

No. 932, Grandiflora, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 80 cts.



Globe Amaranth



Grandiflora Phlox

POPPY.—No. 945, Wood's Superb Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.



Gaillardia

15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

No. 939, Tulip. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

No. 940, Shirley. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

No. 941, Double Carnation Flowered. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

No. 942, Double Peony Flowered. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

EVENING PRIMROSE.—No. 954. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

RUDBECKIA or CONEFLOWER.—No. 962. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

SCABIOSA or MOURNING BRIDE.—No. 969. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

SUNFLOWER.—No. 981, Miniature. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

No. 985, Red Sunflower. Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

No. 979, Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

No. 982, Double California. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

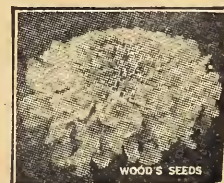
No. 984, Mammoth Russian. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Helichrysum

SWEET SULTAN.—No. 988. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

VIRGINIAN STOCK.—No. 1008. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

ANNUAL WALLFLOWER.—No. 1010. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.



Scabiosa

Verbena. No. 1001. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.
 No. 1000. Mammoth, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.
 No. 999. Mammoth White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.
 No. 998. Defiance. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER.—No. 1014. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

Zinnia. No. 1022. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.
 No. 1017. Crisp and Curly. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.
 No. 1018. Curled and Crested. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.
 No. 1019. Tom Thumb. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.
 No. 1020. Double Striped or Zebra. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Grandiflora Zinnias. —A fine strain; blooms extra large and double.
 No. 1070. White; No. 1071, Scarlet; No. 1072, Flesh Color; No. 1073, Yellow, each. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.
 No. 1021. Grandiflora, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.
 No. 1025. MIXED FLOWER SEEDS. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE SOWS
25 FEET OF ROW

Fall Sowings Give Earliest Blooms and a Longer Blooming Season

In November or December plant 4 to 6 inches deep, giving slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and yield an abundance of bloom earlier and longer than if planted in the spring. Use plenty of well-rotted manure and don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you pick them, the longer and better they will bloom.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1027. Wood's Special Mixture —A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties and absolutely the finest that can be made. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 1028. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture —The newest type, differing from the grandiflora in having waved or fluted standards. The stems, 12 to 14 inches long, usually bear 3 or 4 blooms which, under favorable conditions, measure two inches across. Our mixture covers a wide range of colors from pure white to the deepest sweet pea colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

No. 1029. Large Flowering Mixture —A very good mixture of standard grandiflora varieties that will give a pleasing display. The colors are not as well balanced as in our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.

No. 1030. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—These live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

No. 1031. Cupid Sweet Peas —Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and beds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Sweet Peas in Separate Colors

Spencer Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

No. 1035. Constance Hinton.—Decidedly the best of all the white Spencers for growing out of doors. When first open the flowers have a tint of pink, but they change to pure white. The flowers are large, the vines are strong growers.

No. 1036. Dobbies Cream.—The flowers are deep cream, are of unusual size, very much waved or crimped, the standards sometimes being double. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Our assortment of Spencers would not be complete without it.

No. 1043. Elfrida Pearson.—Lovely blush pink, beautifully shaded. When young the pink color seems to have a bronze sheen. A large and magnificent flower, a fine bloomer, frequently bearing four blooms to the stem.

No. 1037. Fiery Cross.—Without doubt the most brilliant red Spencer. Glitters in the bright sunshine with a glowing, fire-like sheen. Does not sunburn even in the hottest weather; the color deepens with age.

No. 1038. Hercules.—A splendid large rich pink waved flower, often more than two inches across. Very much like the original Countess Spencer, but a much finer and larger flower.

No. 1039. King Edward Spencer.—The most popular crimson Spencer. The color is rich, deep and beautiful. A strong flower that never burns nor fades.

No. 1040. Miriam Beaver.—Soft shell pink or cream pink, overlaid with hydrangea pink. Exceptionally large and waved and sometimes double; does not sunburn. An exquisite and dainty flower.

No. 1034. R. F. Felton.—Bears the largest blooms and is the finest of all the lavender Spencers. The color is an exquisite soft lavender with a slight suffusion of rose.

No. 1044. Royal Purple.—The name well describes the color—a rich royal purple. It is without doubt the finest purple Spencer sweet pea yet introduced.

No. 1041. Warrior.—Rich deep, pure maroon flushed with bronze. The blooms are remarkably large and finely waved. Lovers of dark shades will appreciate this fine flower.

No. 1042. Wedgewood.—A wonderfully beautiful shade of light blue. The long stout stems rarely bear fewer than four daintily waved or frilled blooms. A sturdy grower and free bloomer.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

No. 1048. Black Knight (Deep Maroon).—The finest of the dark varieties; the fine large flowers are very deep maroon, almost black, and are of open form.

No. 1050. Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—A beautiful shell-shaped pure white flower of extra large size; usually three flowers are borne on a stem.

No. 1053. Flora Norton.—A clear light blue. The clearest and most pronounced of all the blues. An exceptionally attractive variety.

No. 1054. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—One of the most popular varieties; the blooms are clear primrose, extra large and beautiful.

No. 1056. King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—Bright red or crimson scarlet; the flowers are of the largest size.

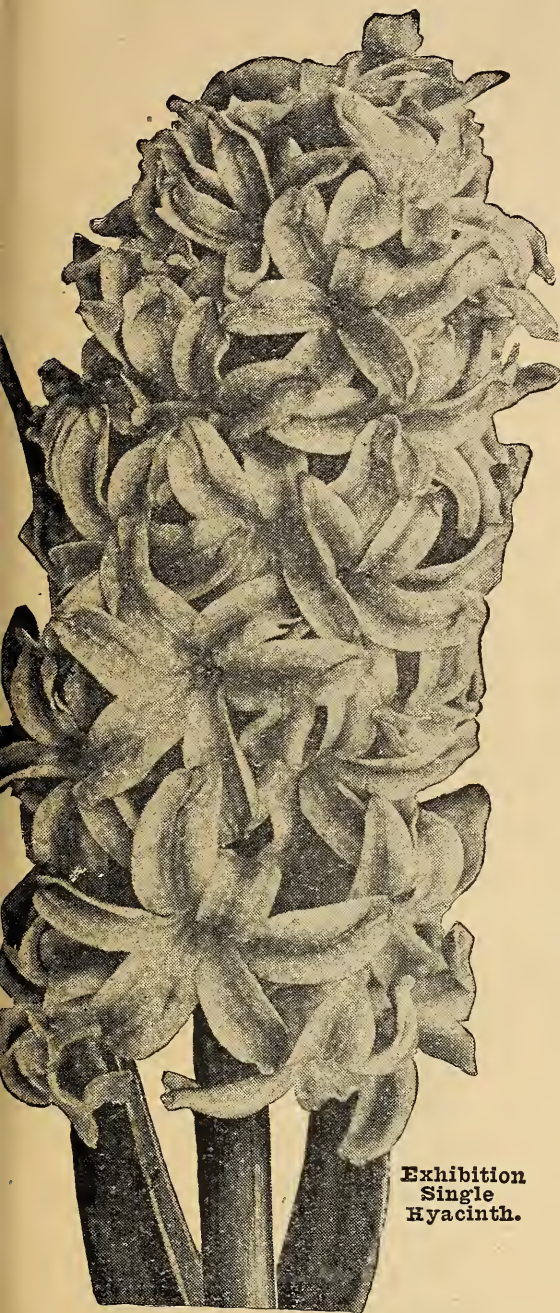
No. 1057. Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—The largest and best of the lavender varieties; have a slight tint of mauve.

No. 1058. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive and the best of the dark blue kinds.

No. 1060. Prima Donna (Pure Pink).—A clear and soft pink; the stems are sturdy and strong and usually bear three blooms.

HYACINTHS

The First Flowers of Importance to Bloom in the Spring.
Produce Beautiful Spikes of Bloom, Strikingly Attractive
in Their Richness and Variety of Color. :: :: :: ::



Exhibition
Single
Hyacinth.

CULTURE IN POTS.—Use any good rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of the bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1st, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1st. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decrease the blooming period.

CULTURE IN OPEN GROUND.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths, and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

Wood's Exhibition Hyacinths

SINGLE VARIETIES

A Selection of the Best Hyacinths in Cultivation—Single Hyacinths Give Larger Flowers and Make Larger Spikes Than Double Hyacinths.

20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per dozen; \$11.50 per 100.

Alba Superbissima.—A very fine white; tall.

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white; large.

Grand Vedette.—Pure white, very large bells.

La Grandesse.—Extra fine; pure white.

L'Innocence.—Tall spike; pure white.

Snowball.—Pure snow-white; fine, large bells.

Baron von Thuyll.—Dark blue.

Czar Peter.—Clear porcelain blue.

Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue.

La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender.

Marie.—Rich purple; enormous truss.

Queen of the Blues.—Clear, sky-blue.

Garibaldi.—Brilliant carmine.

Gen. Pelissier.—Deep crimson; fine truss.

Gertrude.—Fine, dark pink; very large bulb.

Norma.—Delicate flesh-colored pink.

Robert Steiger.—Fine, large, bright red.

Ida.—Pure yellow; fine spike.

King of the Yellows.—Fine, bright, yellow.

Yellow Hammer.—Fine, rich golden yellow.

COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF THE ABOVE TWENTY
KINDS, \$3.00 POSTPAID. NOT PREPAID, \$2.75.

Double Varieties

This List Embraces The Very Finest Varieties in Cultivation.

20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100, postpaid.
Not prepaid, \$1.90 per dozen; \$11.50 per 100.

La Tour d'Auvergne.—Pure white and the earliest double white.

La Virginite.—Very large spike; creamy white.

Prince of Waterloo.—White, rosy center; large spike.

Royal Bouquet.—Pure white; flowers borne on long stems.

Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo).—Very fine dark red.

Bouquet Royal.—Bells borne on long stems; salmonpink.

Grootvorst.—Feach-blossom pink; good truss.

Lord Wellington.—Extra fine blush pink; immense bells, early.

Bloksberg.—Light blue, of a beautifully marbled appearance.

Garrick.—Azure-blue; large, compact spike.

Van Speyk.—Bright, lavender-blue.

Rembrandt.—Dark porcelain-blue; splendid spike; late.

Bouquet Orange.—Reddish yellow; small spike.

Goethe.—Light yellow; one of the best double yellows.

Minerva.—Fine orange-yellow, extra large flower.

COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF ABOVE FIFTEEN KINDS, \$2.25, POSTPAID. NOT PREPAID, \$2.10.

Miniature, or Dutch Roman Hyacinths

Excellent for growing in pots, pans or boxes, blooming freely and early. May be planted close together in pots or pans, or in beds in open ground. We offer choice named varieties as follows:

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white.

La Grandesse.—Pure white.

Gertrude.—Pink.

Baron von Thuyll.—Dark blue.

Queen of the Blues.—Light blue.

Gen. Pelissier.—Red.

Prices by mail, 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, dozen, 60 cts.; 100 for \$4.00.



Wood's Superior Single Hyacinths

Wood's Superior Hyacinths

In Separate Colors

WOOD'S SUPERIOR HYACINTHS in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep and name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good-sized flowering bulbs much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths, and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing, for cut flowers, or outdoor garden blooming in beds or borders.

SINGLE

	By Mail, Postpaid.		Not Prepaid.	
	Each.	Doz.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red .....	.08	.85	.75	\$5.75
Pink and Rosy .....	.08	.85	.75	5.75
Pure White .....	.08	.85	.75	5.75
White Shaded .....	.08	.85	.75	5.75
Light Blue .....	.08	.85	.75	5.75
Dark Blue .....	.08	.85	.75	5.75
Yellow .....	.08	.85	.75	5.75
Mixed—All colors .....	.08	.85	.75	5.75

DOUBLE

	By Mail, Postpaid.		Not Prepaid.	
	Each.	Doz.	Doz.	100.
Mixed—All colors .....	.09	.90	.80	\$6.00
Pink and Rosy .....	.09	.90	.80	6.00
Pure White .....	.09	.90	.80	6.00
White Shaded .....	.09	.90	.80	6.00
Light Blue .....	.09	.90	.80	6.00
Dark Blue .....	.09	.90	.80	6.00
Yellow .....	.09	.90	.80	6.00
Red and Dark Red .....	.09	.90	.80	6.00

White Roman Hyacinths—Dutch Grown

We have succeeded in having some of these bulbs grown for us by one of the best growers in Holland. They are similar to the regular Romans, but not quite as early.

Prices: By mail, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

CROCUS—One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about two inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, and then cover with a little extra soil. They can be planted in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. After flowering, the cutting of the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hyacinth or tulip beds between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs two inches deep and two or three inches apart and plant as early in the fall as possible.

NAMED LARGE FLOWERING CROCUS

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than in mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted two inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil.

	By Mail, Postpaid.		Not Prepaid.	
	Doz.	100	Doz.	100
Albion.—Fine dark purple .....	.35	2.50	.30	2.25
Mont Blanc.—Purple white .....	.35	2.50	.30	2.25
Sir Walter Scott.—Striped .....	.35	2.50	.30	2.25
Mammoth Yellow .....	.40	2.75	.35	2.50
Wood's Special Named Varieties Mixed .....	.35	2.40	.30	2.15

CALLA LILIES

—Well-known house plants of great popularity. Of very easy culture, their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large California dry roots, which are best for forcing, producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

Mammoth Roots—35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

First Size Roots—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Medium Size Roots—15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LILIUM CANDIDUM —ANNUNCIATION MADONNA or ST. JOSEPH'S LILLY.—An old favorite garden lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing and blooms in the open ground in May. Mammoth Bulbs, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BERMUDA BUTTERCUP OXALIS —One of the finest winter-flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a six-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems, which bear an immense number of flowers of bright-buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterruptedly for weeks. Extra large bulbs, 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; dozen 40 cts.; 100 \$2.75.

FREESIA—Purity —One of the most charming bulbs known for winter flowering and cut flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas. Large bulbs, 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; dozen 40 cts.; 100 \$2.75.

Purity
Freesia.



TULIPS

THE MOST GORGEOUS AND SHOWY OF EARLY SPRING FLOWERS



Our collections embrace the best sorts, and we have indicated their earliness of flowering by letters. Those marked "A" are the earliest flowers; "B" next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

SELECT NAMED TULIPS (Single Varieties)

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen, 25 cts. per 100, for postage.

	Dozen.	100.
Artus (B 7).—Fine bright red; excellent for bedding. Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	\$4.00
Belle Alliance (B 9).—Beautiful dark scarlet, sweet scented; fine for forcing or bedding. Each, 8 cts. ....	.75	5.50
Chrysolora (B 9).—Pure yellow; large showy flower; one of the best of this color for bedding; retaining its color until the petals drop. Each 7 cts. ....	.60	4.00
Couleur Cardinal (C 10).—Large, bronze scarlet; distinct and fine. Each 10 cts. ....	.85	6.00
Cottage Maid (B 9).—White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower and one of the best sorts for bedding and forcing. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Crimson King (B 9).—Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder. Each, 7 cts. ....	.50	3.50
Duchess of Parma (B 9).—Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Kelzerkroon . (B. 10).—Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.00
L'Immaculee (A 9).—Pure white; large flower; fine forcer. Each, 7 cts. ....	.55	4.25
Pottebakker, Scarlet (A 9).—Bright scarlet; large flower. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Prosperpine (A 8).—Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced by Christmas. Each, 12 cts.	1.10	8.00
Rosa Mundi (B 8).—Bright pink, feathered white. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Vermillion Brilliant (B 9).—Splendid, dazzling vermilion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective. Each, 10 cts.	1.00	7.00
Yellow Prince (B 9).—Large golden yellow; very showy. Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.00

Collection, 1 each of the above Selected Named Tulips, \$1.00, postpaid.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Couronne d'Or (B 10).—Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; 4 inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive tulips in cultivation. Each, 10 cts. ....	.85	6.00
Duke of York (B 10).—White, blood-red center. 4 inches in diameter. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.50
Gloria Solis (A 9).—Rich, bronze-crimson with yellow edge; large. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Imperator Rubrorum (A 9).—Dark scarlet; large and double. Each, 10 cts. ....	.85	6.25
La Candeur (B 8).—Pure white; good for bedding. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Murillo (B 8).—Magnificent blush white, shaded rose, the surest and best bloomer. Each, 8 cts. ....	.60	4.00
Rex Rubrorum (B 9).—Bright crimson-scarlet; splendid for bedding. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Rose Blanche (B 8).—New, white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding. Each, 8 cts. ....	.65	4.50
Rubra Maxima (B 8).—Dazzling carmine scarlet, lower half of outer petals flamed with green. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.25
Salvator Rose (B 8).—Deep, rosy-pink shaded with blush white; fine for bedding or forcing. Each, 10 cts. ....	.85	6.00
Tournesol (B 9).—Red, yellow edge; sweet scented; easily forced; showy tulip for bedding. Each 10 cts. ....	.85	6.00
Yellow Rose (C 12).—Large golden yellow flower; late; cannot be forced. Each, 8 cts. ....	.75	5.50

Collection, 1 each of the above Double Named Tulips, 85 cts., postpaid.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS

For bedding, Tulips make one of the most attractive and showy flowers for the garden. The variety of colors and earliness to bloom make them particularly desirable.

In preparing a bed for Tulips, care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as outdoor culture for Hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves too deep to bloom well.



Murillo
Tulip.

CHOICE MIXED TULIPS

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE.—Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors, all blooming together; an unexcelled mixture. 60 cts. per dozen; \$3.75 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.50.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE.—An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts of brightest colors, blooming together. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$3.25 per 100.

PARROT TULIPS

The flowers of the Parrot Tulip are very peculiarly formed; the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for outdoor planting, and also desirable for baskets, etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. Excellent for cutting.

FINE MIXED COLORS.—Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$3.75, postpaid. Not prepaid, dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.50.

Prepared Plant Fibre—The most satisfactory way of growing all spring bulbs for house and table decoration. It is better than soil for bulbs and plants for indoor growing, and can be used in bowls, jardinières, fern dishes, etc., without drainage. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. pkg.; 50 cts. half peck; 90 cts. peck; \$1.60 half bushel; \$2.75 bushel. Not prepaid, 30 cts. pkg.; 40 cts. half peck; 70 cts. peck; \$1.25 half bushel; \$2.25 bushel.

Giant Darwin Tulips

These gorgeous new late or May flowering Tulips are very stately and beautiful, producing immense flowers on tall, sturdy stems attaining a height of from two to three feet, and bearing on long stems beautiful globular flowers of remarkably heavy texture, in a large range of colors. They embrace almost every conceivable tint in rose, heliotrope, claret, maroon, crimson and other rich and rare shades. Unsurpassed for bedding and cutting.

The sorts offered below were selected out of a large collection as being the best and most distinct.

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen, 25 cts. per 100.

	Each	Dozen	100
Baron de la Tonnaye. —Carmine-pink, shading to bluish; large flower; height, 24 inches .....	.07	.60	4.00
Clara Butt. —Delicate salmon pink, shaded rose; height, 20 in... ..	.07	.60	4.00
Dream. —Beautiful, delicate lilac; height, 26 in.....	.10	.75	5.00
Glow. —Brilliant glowing vermillion, blue center, margined white; height, 22 in. ....	.10	.75	5.00
Gretchen. —Outside of petals delicate bluish; inside soft rose; very pretty; height, 22 in. ....	.07	.60	4.00
Madam Krelage. —Purplish rose, margined with blush pink, white base; height 28 in. ....	.10	.75	5.00
Pride of Haarlem. —Deep salmon rose, shaded scarlet; immense flowers; height, 26 in. ....	.07	.60	4.00
Mr. Farncombe Sanders. —Brilliant scarlet, white center; height, 24 in. ....	.10	.75	5.50
The Sultan. —Rich, glossy maroon, almost black; height, 25 in..	.07	.60	4.00
White Queen. —White, slightly tinged with delicate pink; height, 24 in. ....	.08	.65	4.50
Collection, 1 each of above Giant Darwin Tulips, 75 cts., postpaid.			

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DARWIN TULIPS.—Composed mostly of named sorts, and contains a great variety of all colors and shapes. 60 cts. per dozen; \$3.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.



Clara Butt Darwin Tulip.

Dutch Breeder Tulips

Similar in habit to the Darwins and flower at the same time. They produce immense blooms, borne on long stiff stems. The colors include many rare among flowers and run principally in the purple, maroon and terra cotta shades. These tulips are very valuable for the garden, producing by their refined colors a most artistic effect. Plant and treat like the Darwins.

	Each	Dozen	100
Bronze Queen. —28 inches. Soft golden bronze, large flower of sturdy habit .....	.10	.75	5.50
Cardinal Manning. —28 inches. Wine red, flushed rosy brown.....	.10	.75	5.50
General Wey. —25 inches. Dull old gold, with olive base.....	.12	1.00	7.00
Janne d'Oeuf. —24 inches. Ruddy apricot, inside soft yellow with black base .....	.10	.75	5.50
La Singuliere. —25 inches. Silvery white, margined dark maroon crimson .....	.10	.90	6.00
Le Mogol. —26 inches. Clear lilac flushed white.....	.12	1.00	7.00
Prince of Orange. —24 inches. Orange red with golden edge.....	.15	1.10	7.50
WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED BREEDER TULIPS. —An excellent collection including many rare shades. 70 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.75 per 100.			

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS

The Most Satisfactory Winter Blooming House Plant

They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies or any other Narcissus for growing in water. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique, simple and novel way to grow them is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. Change the water occasionally to keep it pure. Planted in September or October, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 12 cts.; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00, postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

RISING SUN NARCISSUS

This is a yellow Narcissus exactly like the Giant White, except the flowers are a rich yellow instead of white and a little later in blooming than the Giant Whites. Excellent for growing in water and rocks, and when grown this way will bloom in from eight to ten weeks from the time they are planted. Plant six or eight bulbs in a china or glass bowl and give the same treatment as Giant Whites. Our stock of these is limited, so we advise our customers to order early. Large bulbs, each, 15 cts.; dozen, \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per dozen; \$8.50 per 100.

DOUBLE SACRED LILY (Roman Narcissus)

To be grown in water and rocks the same as the Chinese Sacred Lily. The flowers are white with double yellow center and are free bloomers, early and very fragrant. Each, 10 cts.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

CHINESE SACRED LILY

Splendid for House Growing in Bowls of Water

One of the most satisfactory and easily forced of all bulbs, attaining such rapid growth and luxuriant development that you can almost see them grow. The bulbs are of immense size, each producing ten to fifteen flower stalks and bearing a profusion of large, delicately-scented blooms; white, with orange cup. They can be grown in pots of earth, but are more novel and ornamental in shallow bowls of water, pebbles or small shells being placed under and around the bulb. Each, 20 cts.; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.75 per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.



Giant White Narcissus
Growing in Water and Rocks

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS AND JONQUILS

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.

CULTURE IN POTS.—Treatment same as for tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable spot and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing 4 to 5 inches between small sorts and 6 to 8 inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the space, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about 3 inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.

POLYANTHUS, or BUNCH-FLOWERED NARCISSUS

These are generally used for forcing and bear large clusters of delicately scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of earliest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA.—These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can easily be brought into flower by Christmas. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

MIXED POLYANTHUS.—A number of very fine varieties mixed together, producing very pleasing effects in pots or out of doors. 80 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

DOUBLE FLOWERING NARCISSUS

Alba Plena Odorata.—A double, pure white variety; with exquisitely scented flowers; excellent for outside planting; cannot be forced. 60 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Incomparabilis (Eggs and Bacon).—Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange; excellent for house and outside planting. 70 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

Von Sion.—Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet; one of the best forcing sorts and used in immense quantities by florists; an excellent garden sort. 75 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Double Mixed.—All shades and colors. Excellent for growing in masses for garden decoration. 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$2.75 per 100.

JONQUILS, or SINGLE TRUMPET VARIETIES

Empress.—A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet, bold and erect, and the best of the two colored trumpets. Each 12 cts.; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50.

Golden Emperor.—One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the parianth measuring 3½ inches across. Each, 12 cts.; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

Golden Spur.—Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering. Each, 12 cts.; \$1.00 dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

Leedsii.—A very pretty pure white variety, with star-like flowers; it is free-blooming, fine for forcing or outside, and delicately scented.

50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Trumpet Major.—The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort and largely used for outside planting. 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus).—Pure white flower, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting; splendid cut flower. Owing to its great beauty, this variety has never failed to please. 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

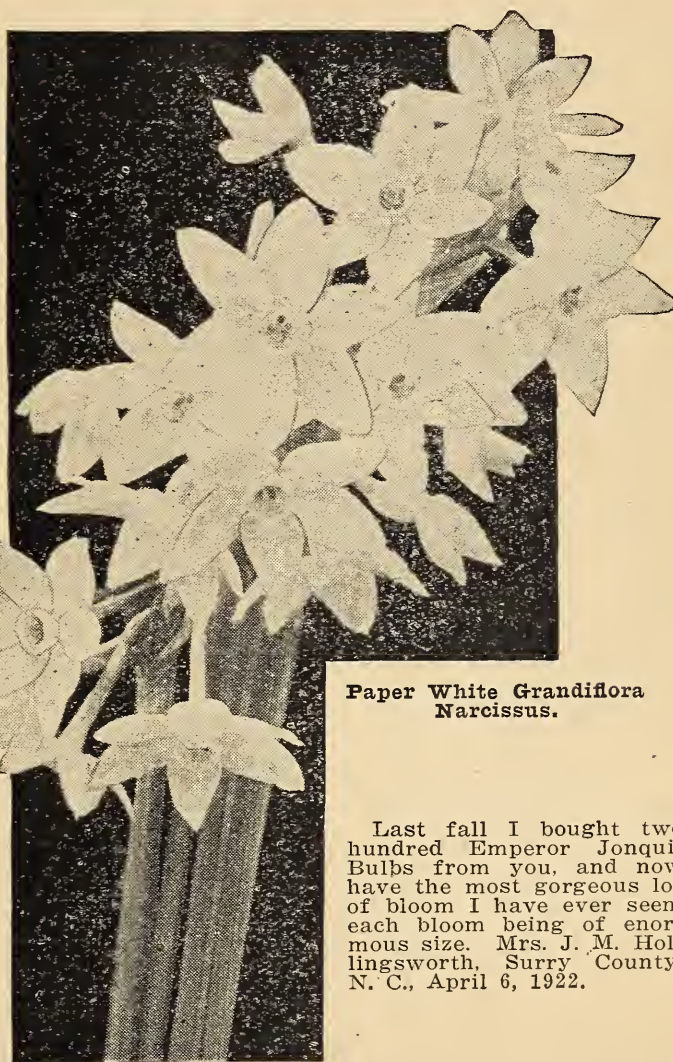
Single Mixed.—In all shades, varieties and colors. Made up of named sorts. Excellent for growing in masses for garden decoration and fine for cut flowers. 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$2.75 per 100.

JONQUILS—Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

SINGLE SWEET-SCENTED.—Dozen, 50 cts.; \$3.25 per 100.

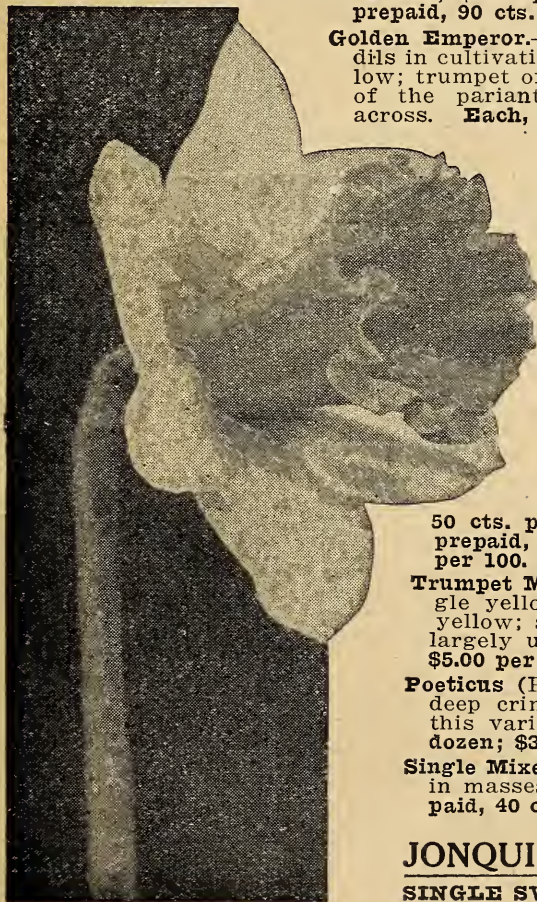
DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED.—Dozen, 60 cts.; \$4.00 per 100.

CAMPERNELLE.—Large flowers; an excellent variety for forcing or outside planting. 65 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.



Paper White Grandiflora
Narcissus.

Last fall I bought two hundred Emperor Jonquil Bulbs from you, and now have the most gorgeous lot of bloom I have ever seen, each bloom being of enormous size. Mrs. J. M. Hollingsworth, Surry County, N. C., April 6, 1922.



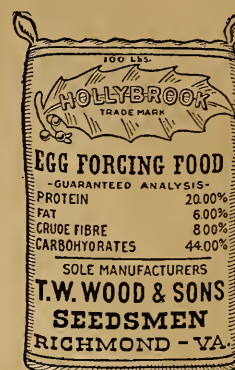
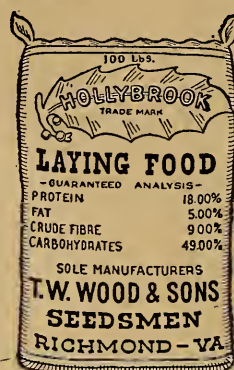
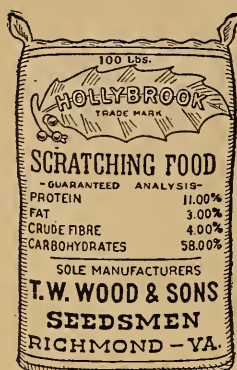
Golden Emperor
Jonquil.

Wood's High Grade Poultry Foods

LEADERS WHEN QUALITY IS CONSIDERED

Made daily in our up-to-date mixing plant, thoroughly cleaned and free from dust. All of our scratch foods contain eight or more seeds and grains, combined in proper proportions for a complete ration.

OUR FOUR LEADERS



Wood's Pamunkey Scratch Food. — A well prepared mixture put up for those who want a good scratch food at a lower price than our Hollybrook brand. It is made of clean grain and the ingredients are so proportioned as to make a well balanced food. Although very reasonably priced, it contains eight or more grains and seeds, and is one of our most popular brands. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. bag 70c.**

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 40c.;
50-lb. bag, \$1.40; 100-lb. bag,
\$2.65.

Hollybrook Scratching Food. — Put up especially for prize birds, or where a very high-grade poultry food is desired. It consists of the best grains and seeds used in any scratch feeds, including sunflower, a boon to any flock, and white corn which is more desirable from a plumage standpoint than yellow corn. Our Hollybrook Scratching Food is used almost exclusively by the most successful poultry raisers in the South. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c.;
50-lb. bag \$1.60; 100-lb. bag,
\$3.00.

Hollybrook Laying Food.

(Dry Mash). — An excellent mash food, containing meat-scrap, alfalfa meal, and other elements necessary for egg production. Every poultryman realizes the value of a mash food supplied constantly to fowls during the winter months, and for general use we cannot urge too strongly the use of our Laying Food. This food is put up by our original formula, one that has given most uniform satisfactory results wherever used. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c.;
50-lb. bag \$1.55; 100-lb. bag
\$2.90.

Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food.

(Dry Mash). — This food consists of our regular Hollybrook Laying Food, together with a larger amount of meat scraps, and also Rust's Egg Producer. This food has supplied a long felt need of a mash food that will put fowls in condition after the moulting season, in order to produce heavy supplies of fall and winter eggs. For feeding during the winter months Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food has few equals. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. bag 80c.**

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 50c.;
50-lb. bag \$1.80; 100-lb. bag
\$3.40.

Hollybrook Chick Food. — This food is carefully prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain young chicks from the time of hatching until practically full grown. This is a very high-grade chick food, containing only the very best quality ingredients that will keep young chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 80c.**

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 50c; 50-lb. bag \$1.75; 100-lb. bag \$3.30.

Hollybrook Buttermilk Growing Food. **(Dry Mash).** — A carefully compounded, highly nutritious food, with decided properties of increasing assimilation of food. The addition of buttermilk in mash foods is a valuable asset, and we can recommend this food very highly. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.**

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$1.85; 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

Meat Scraps. — During the spring, fall and winter meatscraps should be a part of the daily ration for every fowl, young or old. For increased egg production during cool weather, we recommend meat scraps very highly, as it contains a large percentage of protein, which is essential for thriving flocks. We are offering two grades, with proportionate prices: Wood's Premier Meat Scraps, analyzing 55%-60% protein, and Hollybrook Meat Scraps, analyzing 45%-55% protein. Both of these grades can be relied upon to give complete satisfaction.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS. — By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.10.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 80c; 50-lb. bag \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.50.

HOLLYBROOK MEAT SCRAPS. — By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.00.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 70c; 50-lb. bag \$2.50; 100-lb. bag \$4.50.

Crushed Oyster Shells. — Should be kept constantly before fowls, as they are essential as an egg shell maker and general promoter of good health. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 55c.** Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 25c; 50-lb. bag 60c; 100-lb. bag \$1.00.

Sun Flower for Feeding. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5-lb. bag 75c; 10-lb. bag \$1.30.**

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.00; 50-lb. bag \$4.50; 100-lb. bag \$8.50.

Hemp **By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5-lb. bag 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.**

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 80c; 50-lb. bag \$3.35; 100-lb. bag \$6.50.

Buckwheat for Feeding. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90c.** Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c; 50-lb. bag \$1.90; 100-lb. bag \$3.60.

Poultry Wheat \$1.45 per bushel.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture. — Realizing the necessity of a correct balanced food for pigeons, we have taken unusual care in preparing this mixture, which is used universally by the most successful pigeon breeders. This mixture is composed of Canada field peas, hemp, sunflower and other grains necessary to successful feeding of pigeons.

WITH CORN. — By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.85.

WITHOUT CORN. — By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c; 50-lb. bag \$2.15; 100-lb. bag \$4.10.

Green Cut Alfalfa Meal. — For better quality of eggs the use of green food during the winter is most essential. Green Cut Alfalfa furnishes just the right food for these requirements. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 40c; 50-lb. bag \$1.40; 100-lb. bag \$2.60.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit. — A good supply of grit should always be available to poultry, as it is indispensable for digestive purposes. Three sizes, small, medium or large. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 60c.** Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 30c; 50-lb. bag 70c; 100-lb. bag \$1.25.

Charcoal. — Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of poultry to a wonderful extent. Prepared in three grades—Grade A (fine granulated), for use in mash mixtures; Grade B (medium granulated), for small, newly hatched to half grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated), for fowls. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. carton, 35c.** Not prepaid, 2-lb. carton 20c; 50-lb. paper lined sack \$1.50.

Oats for Sprouting 75c per bushel.

Canada Field Peas **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.05.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 75c; 50-lb. bag \$2.85; 100-lb. bag \$5.50.

Kaffir Corn for Feeding **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.45; 100-lb. bag \$2.75.

Milo Maize for Feeding **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.**
Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.45; 100-lb. bag \$2.75.

BRAN

SHIP STUFF

CORN AND CORN MEAL

Prices upon request.

Rust's Poultry Preparations

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER

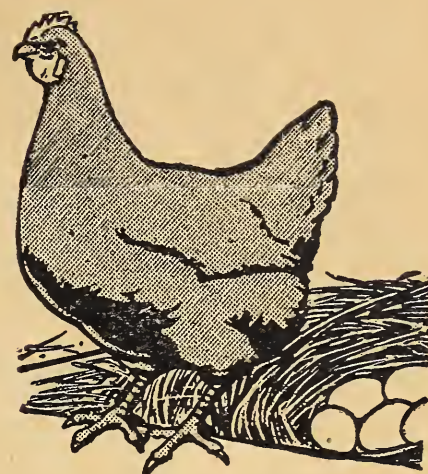
THE HEN THAT LAYS IS THE HEN THAT PAYS.

You can feed for eggs just as you can feed for milk, beef or fat pork. You can get plenty of eggs at all seasons by feeding Rust's Egg Producer.

This preparation supplies just what the hens need for producing eggs, plumage, growth and development and in the exact proportions required. It is not a stimulant and does not exhaust the fowls, being composed of the elements which a fowl's nature requires, and keeps the poultry in a first-class condition. Rust's Egg Producer is unlike poultry foods, and being highly concentrated, is fed in much smaller portions. It is not only the best, but the most economical preparation for its purpose.

Full Directions for Feeding in Each Package.

	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
1 lb. pkg.	\$.30	\$.25
2½ lb. pkg. ....	.60	.50
6 lb. pkg.	1.20	1.00
10 lb. pkg.	1.75	1.50
25 lb. pkg.	3.85	3.25



RUST'S ROUP POWDER

For Roup, Catarrh, Colds, Etc., in Fowls and Pigeons

Roup is probably one of the most contagious diseases among poultry, and every poultry man should take precautions to safeguard his flocks against this deadly disease. One ounce of prevention is equal to a pound of cure. Rust's Roup Powder kept regularly in the drinking water of the fowls during the fall and winter months, will keep your flocks free from this dreaded disease. The symptoms are: First, frothiness and watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils; then there are sneezing, snuffles, and in breathing may wheeze. As soon as noticed the fowls infected should be separated from the rest of the flock and the premises thoroughly disinfected by spraying with Rust's Mite Liquid.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
3-oz. box	\$.30	\$.25
8-oz. box .....	.55	.50
18-oz. box	1.10	1.00

RUST'S ROUP PILLS

For Treating Individual Cases of Roup.

These pills are intended for individual treatment of fowls and pigeons. They act directly on the glands and mucous membranes, allay feverish symptoms, and are believed to be one of the best remedies known for roup, catarrh, colds and distemper in fowls, and many pigeon diseases.

	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid
50 pills in box.....	\$.30	\$.25
112 pills in box.....	.55	.50
250 pills in box.....	1.10	1.00

RUST'S LICE POWDER

This powder is used for dusting the fowls, and as it contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When Rust's Lice Powder has been used, fowls are healthier, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Lice, if numerous, make fowls unthrifty and difficult to fatten. They often cause setting hens to leave their nests and prevent hens from laying well. Unless lice are kept down, poultry keeping cannot be made pleasant or as profitable as it should be. Rust's Lice Powder kills vermin on fowls, animals or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.

	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid
5-oz. box	\$.15	\$.10
15-oz. box .....	.30	.25
48-oz. box .....	.60	.50



RUST'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER

For Diarrhoea, Gapes, Cholera and Other Poultry Diseases.

The regular use of Rust's Climax Condition Powder, in the feed three or four times a week (beginning soon after the chickens are hatched) will nearly always keep the fowls free from disease and quickly develop their plumage and vigor. Experience shows that Rust's Climax Condition Powder is equally good for horses, stock, cattle and hogs. This powder acts on the blood, liver, kidneys and urinary organs, promotes the digestion, increases the appetite and improves the secretion, thereby causing a healthful condition of the animal. Rust's Climax Condition Powder contains no antimony, arsenic, or anything harmful.

	Postpaid.	Prepaid.
13-oz. pkg. ....	.30	.25
2-lb. pkg. ....	.60	.50
5-lb. pkg.	1.15	1.00
8-lb. pkg.	1.70	1.50
20-Lb. pkg.	3.70	3.25



RUST'S MITE LIQUID

For Exterminating Mites—The Fowls' Greatest Enemy.

This preparation is put up especially for mites that infest the poultry house. There is a vast difference in the habits of lice and mites. The mites live on the roosts and in the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night after the fowls have gone to roost, cover their bodies and suck their blood, returning in the day time to their hiding places. By spraying or painting Rust's Mite Liquid on the roosts and in all the cracks and crevices once or twice a week you can rid your poultry house of mites. Price not prepaid, 1-qt. can 50c; 2-qt. can 80c; 1-gal. can \$1.40; 5-gal. can \$6.00.



RUST'S WATER GLASS

Put Up Especially for Preserving Eggs.

Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. Take advantage of the low price of eggs during the summer months and put them away for use next winter when they are always scarce and high. One gallon of Rust's Water Glass will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. Price, not prepaid, 1 qt. can, 40 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.25.

RUST'S EGG RECORD—For keeping a record of eggs (good for any twelve months). Mailed free on request with orders for poultry supplies.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. NOT PREPAID, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Gape Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts.. NOT PREPAID, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 30 cts. NOT PREPAID, 25 cts.

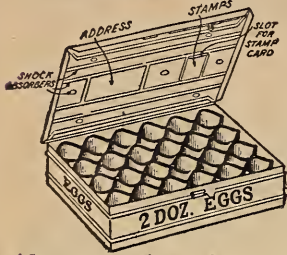
Conkey's Cholera Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. NOT PREPAID, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts.. NOT PREPAID, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 1 oz. pkge. 15 cts.; 2½ oz. pkge. 30 cts.

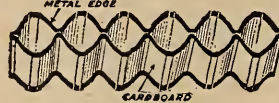
Egg Boxes and Shipping Coops

Metal Egg Crates



side wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.

For Eggs Only Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
1½ doz. size	\$1.35	\$1.25
2 doz. size	1.60	1.50
3 doz. size	1.90	1.75
4 doz. size	2.15	2.00
6 doz. size	2.65	2.50



New Model
Metal Edge Filler

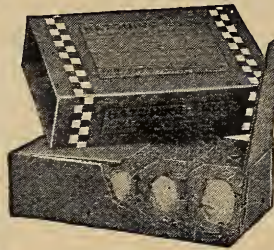
Combination Metal Crates (New Model) For Shipping Butter and Eggs by Parcel Post.

Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
No. 1—2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs.....	\$1.60	\$1.50
No. 2—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs.....	2.15	2.00
No. 3—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs.....	2.40	2.25
No. 4—6 lbs. butter (3 2-lb. containers)...	2.40	2.25
No. 5—12 lbs. butter (3 4-lb. containers)...	2.65	2.50

ANDERSONS "HATCHANEGG" BOX

Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. Both body and top are made of double faced corrugated board, waterproofed on the outside. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.

	Postpaid Each Doz.	Not Prepaid Each Doz.
15-egg size ...	\$.35 \$2.90	\$.25 \$2.50
30-egg size ...	.55 5.35	.45 4.75



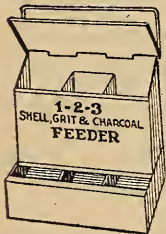
Poultry Feeders and Oat Sprouters

JUNIOR CHICK FEEDER —A simple, practical and sanitary feeder for little chicks. Note shape of feeding spaces—the chick can feed with ease, but cannot get inside. By the use of this feeder the feed is kept clean, will not waste, cannot be fouled by the chicks. Can be used for dry mash, grain or water. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 40c each. NOT PREPAID, 30c each.**



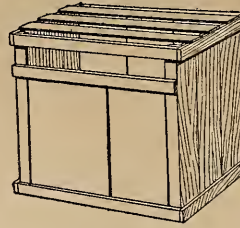
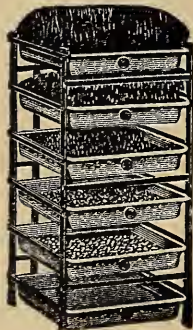
One-Two-Three Poultry Feeder

—For feeding Dry Mash, Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.75. NOT PREPAID, \$1.60.**



Galvanized Oat Sprouter

—Made entirely of metal. Strong and rigid. Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five have perforated bottoms to secure proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in a small place. Total height of frame, 3 feet. Size of pans 16 in. by 18 in. Packed knocked down. Shipping weight, 30 lbs. Price, not prepaid, \$6.00.



Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Fowls.

—This is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top. This allows the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. It is light in weight but strong and easily put together. They are made in three sizes, as follows, shipped knocked down:

- 1 Bird size, 12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high.
By mail postpaid, 70c each. Not prepaid, 50c each; \$5.25 doz.
- 2 Bird size, 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high.
By mail postpaid, 85c each. Not prepaid, 60c each; \$6.50 doz.
- 3 Bird size, 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high.
By mail postpaid, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, 75c each; \$8.00 doz.

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

A safe and economical box for sending eggs by parcel post. The entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured.

Capacity	Postpaid. Each	Not Prepaid. Each
4-doz. size .....	.35	.25
5-doz. size .....	.40	.30
6-doz. size .....	.45	.35

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

—A safe and convenient folding, shipping crate for eggs. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half doz., complete, ready for shipment.



Capacity	Postpaid. Each	Not Prepaid. Each
6-doz. egg size	\$.75	\$.60
9-doz. egg size .....	.80	.65
12-doz. egg size .....	.88	.70
15-doz. egg size .....	.95	.75
30-doz. egg size	1.45	1.10

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and flats, 50 cts. per set, postpaid.

Grit and Shell Box

—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 90c each. NOT PREPAID, \$1.10 each.**



Sexton's Dry Food Hopper

—Easy to Fill—No Waste—Rat Proof Dust Proof. This hopper is arranged to hang on the wall the desired distance from the floor. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the pan at the bottom takes any feed that may be picked out. The body being covered keeps the feed dust-proof, clean and dry. Made of galvanized iron, and the grating is of round galvanized wire, preventing the poultry from cutting their bills. **BY MAIL POSTPAID, 12-qt. size, \$2.00 each. NOT PREPAID, \$1.70 each.**



Standard Dry Food Hopper

—These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about three quarts, and the smaller one for beef scrap, holding about one and one-half quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.20 each. NOT PREPAID, \$1.00 each.**



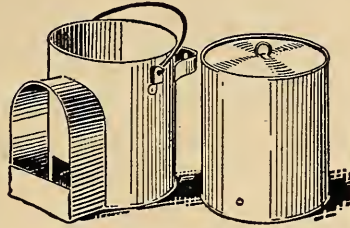
Poultry Drinking Fountains



Standard Wall Fountains—Are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 1-gal. size, \$1.00; **NOT PREPAID**, 1-gal. size, 85 cts.

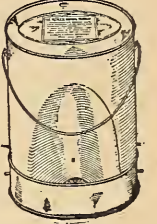
Duplex Wall Fountain

—The latest and most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fount. easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **By mail, postpaid**, 1-gal. size, \$1.40 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.70 each. **Not prepaid**, 1-gal. size, \$1.25 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.50 each.



Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

—Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. **BY MAIL POSTPAID**, 20 cts. each; \$1.70 per doz. **NOT PREPAID**, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.



Peerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 1-qt. size, 50 cts.; 5-qt. size, \$1.15; 10-qt. size, \$1.55. **NOT PREPAID**, 1-qt. size, 40 cts.; 5-qt. size, \$1.00; 10-qt. size, \$1.35.

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands

—Made in five colors—White, Black, Red, Yellow, and Light Blue. Five sizes—(Order by Number): No. 1, for Asiatics and Turkeys; No. 2, for American; No. 3, for Mediterranean; No. 4, for Bantam and Small Fowls; No. 5, for Pigeons. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By Mail, Postpaid**, doz. 20 cts.; 25 for 35 cts.; 50 for 60 cts.; 100 for \$1.00.



Champion Leg Bands

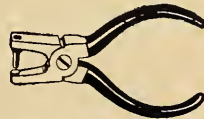


—Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.

Perfect Poultry Punch



—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 55 cts. each. **NOT PREPAID**, 50 cts. each.



Philadelphia Poultry Marker—This marker is made in two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly-hatched chicks. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, each 30 cts.

Philadelphia Caponizing Set

—One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, each \$3.00.

Gape Worm Extractor

—When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape-worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. **PRICE, POSTPAID**, 30 cts. each.

The X-Ray Egg Tester

—The X-ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 50 cts. each. **NOT PREPAID**, 40 cts.

Incubator Hygrometers

—Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Incubator Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator, showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct, they may be made so. **By mail, postpaid**, \$2.00 each.

Tycos Incubator Thermometers

—The best incubator or brooder manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. The Tycos thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. Suits any incubator. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 80c.

Glass Nest Eggs

—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 40 cts. per dozen. **NOT PREPAID**, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 30 cts.

Knox Nest Egg

—The Napthaline nest egg. **Postpaid**, 10 6 cts. each; 65 cts. per dozen. **Not prepaid**, 75 cts. per dozen.

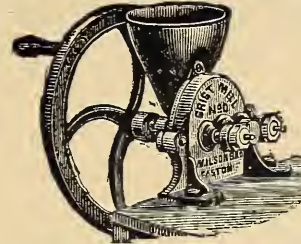
Poultry Killing Knife



—Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. **PRICE, POSTPAID**, 65 cts. each.

Dry Bone and Shell Mill

—For grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal and coarse grain like corn, etc., this machine is one of the handiest appliances in use, and is well made. The hopper is four inches wide and 4½ inches long, with a balance wheel 20 inches in diameter. The low price at which it is sold places it within reach of every poultry man. **NOT PREPAID**, \$6.25 each.



Family Grist Mill

—Made especially to grind Graham flour, rice, corn meal, coffee, spices, etc., for table use. It can also be adjusted for merely cracking the grain if desired. The grinding surfaces are very hard and ground off perfectly true on emery wheels. The shaft is steel. Diameter of hand wheel 20 inches. Weight 29 lbs. Capacity, 1 lb. in 2 minutes. **NOT PREPAID**, \$6.25 each.

Mann Bone Cutters

No. 7, each.....\$18.50
No. 9, each.....28.50

MACNAIR'S BARNYARD PROTECTOR

Destroys Hawks, Crows and All Barnyard Pests.

Save your chicks, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder, according to direction, and the barnyard enemies that kill and eat the entire fowl will surely die. **By mail postpaid**, 7-oz. pkg. 55 cts.; 16-oz. pkg. 85 cts. **Not prepaid**, 7-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 16-oz. pkg. 75 cts.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

Kills the Worm as Well as the Germ.

An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks, and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 50 cts. each. **NOT PREPAID**, 40 cts. each.

CARBOLA

The Disinfectant that Paints.

Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had by slacking when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomining or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. **By mail, postpaid**, trial pkg. 35 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.60. **Not prepaid**, trial pkg. 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 50-lb. pkg. \$5.00.

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose scale, oyster shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is easy to handle, and is always ready. For fall and spring spraying use 1 gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water, to which add 2 lbs. of either dry powdered arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium, or ½ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green. Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon, \$1.00; 5 gals. \$3.50; 10 gals. \$6.00; barrel \$17.00.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR.—Exactly like lime-sulphur except that the water has been taken out. No freight to pay on water, no leakage, never freezes. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. To the summer spray add 2 lbs. of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium or ½ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Soluble Oil—For bad cases of San Jose scale, oyster shell, terrapin and lecanium scales that are not readily controlled by lime-sulphur. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. Not prepaid, qt. 65 cts.; 2 qts. 95 cts.; gal. \$1.75.

Bordeaux Mixture—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris green, or two pounds of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. It may be applied dry or in water; 1 lb. to 8 gals. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.50.

Arsenate of Lead—For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50 per cent water, we handle only the **Dry Powdered form**, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25; Cannot be mailed.



Arsenate of Calcium OR **ARSENATE OF LIME.**—For Leaf-eating Insects. An effective insecticide for potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden vegetables, seed fruits, such as apple, pear, etc. Contains not less than 43 per cent of arsenic oxide, giving the greatest killing strength. It has proved particularly effective against the cotton boll weevil. It is a light, fluffy powder that can be applied with a powder gun or in water with a spray pump. Does not burn the foliage, sticks well to the leaf and being white shows where the poison has been applied. Do not use it for stone fruits like peach, plum, etc. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.75. Cannot be mailed.

Paris Green—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts.; 2-lb. pkg. \$1.00. Cannot be mailed.

Bug Death—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux mixture. Contains neither Paris green, arsenic, nor strychnine that might burn the foliage. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 65 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 90 cts.; Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

Powdered Sulphur—Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for mildew and plant mites. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 150-lb. bag \$7.50.

Kerosene Emulsion—For Sucking insects. A safe

and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready to use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. Not prepaid, qt. 50 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.00.



Slug Shot—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. sifter top pkg. 30 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 55 cts.; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

Small dusters for applying, 12 cts.; by mail, 18 cts. Large dusters, 75 cts.; by mail, 95 cts.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called

Whale Oil Soap)—Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.



Black Leaf 40—For Sucking Insects. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. 1 oz. bottle 35 cts.; ½ lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$13.50. Cannot be mailed.

Thy-Cresol—A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. By mail postpaid, small bottles, 30 cts.; large bottles, 50 cts. Not prepaid, small bottles, 25 cts.; large bottles, 40 cts.; qt. 85 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—A wonderful

insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake, 15 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 30 cts., postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.

STIMUPLANT—A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50, postpaid.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 10 cts. per lb.

KILLS
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.
INSECTS

Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux mixture, Paris green, arsenate of lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3½ gals.; automatic shut-off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur.

By mail Not
Postpaid. Prepaid.
Galvanized Steel Tank \$6.90 \$6.50
Brass Tank 9.90 9.50
Extra Nozzles, \$1.75 each.

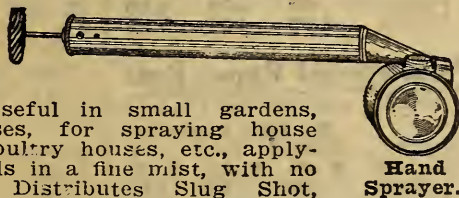
Bucket Spray Pump—Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and vehicles, putting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$4.30. Not prepaid, \$4.00. 4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.



Bucket
Spray
Pump

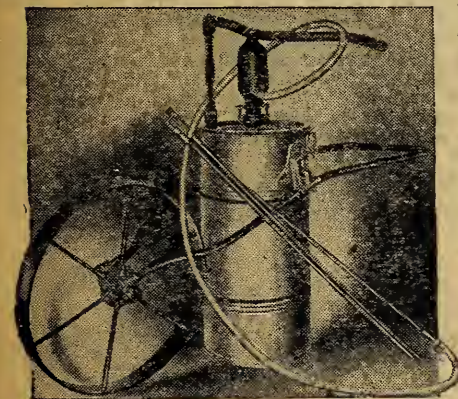
Hand Sprayer

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. Not prepaid, 50 cts.



Hand
Sprayer.

Continuous Sprayer—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Spray tube, nozzle, and siphon tube are removable for draining. By mail postpaid \$1.10. Not prepaid, 90 cts.



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump.

from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying whitewash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 2½ ft. of hose and strainer. Price, \$8.00.

Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank. By mail, postpaid, \$5.20 Not prepaid, \$5.00.

Wheelbarrow Spray

Pump—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards, poultry plants, white-washing, applying cold water paint, etc. The pump has 1½ inch brass plunger, brass ball valves, mechanical agitator, lever shut-off screen nozzle, 8 ft. of hose and 2 ft. 8-inch extension pipe. The galvanized steel tank holds 12 gals. Complete, \$26.00.

Combination Sprayer

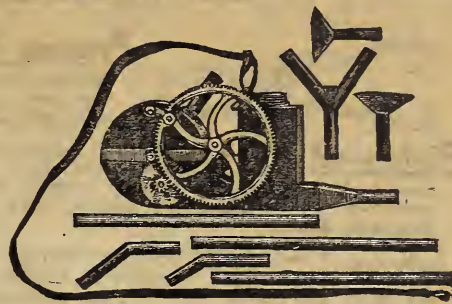
A combination Knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray



Combination Sprayer.

Dry Powder Duster

—Distributes any dry powder like dry arsenate of lead, slug shot and Paris green to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator, and will dust potato plants as fast as the operator can walk, 2 rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly on 2 rows at once, and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. By mail, postpaid, \$10.25. Not prepaid, \$10.00.



Feeny Dust Gun



Feeny Dust Gun.

—Double acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

Scollay Plant Sprinkler—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer, applying the spray either under or over the foliage. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work.

Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$16.00.

Nozzles, Hose, &c.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE.—Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. 90 cts. each. By mail, postpaid, 95 cts.

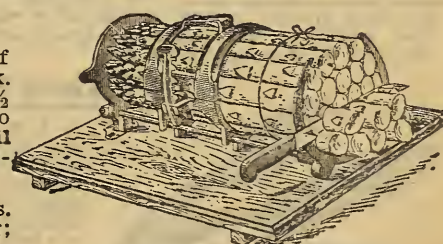
VERMOREL NOZZLE.—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. 85 cts. each. By mail, postpaid, 90 cts.

RUBBER HOSE.—For Bucket Pump and Compressed Air Sprayer use ¾ inch size; for Combination, Barrel and Wheelbarrow Sprayer use ½ inch size. By mail, postpaid, ¾ inch, 17c per foot; ½ inch, 20c per foot. Not prepaid, ¾ inch, 15c per foot; ½ inch, 18c per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, ¾ and ½-inch sizes, 10 cts each. **COUPLINGS**, male and female, 30c each. By mail, 35c.

Asparagus Buncher

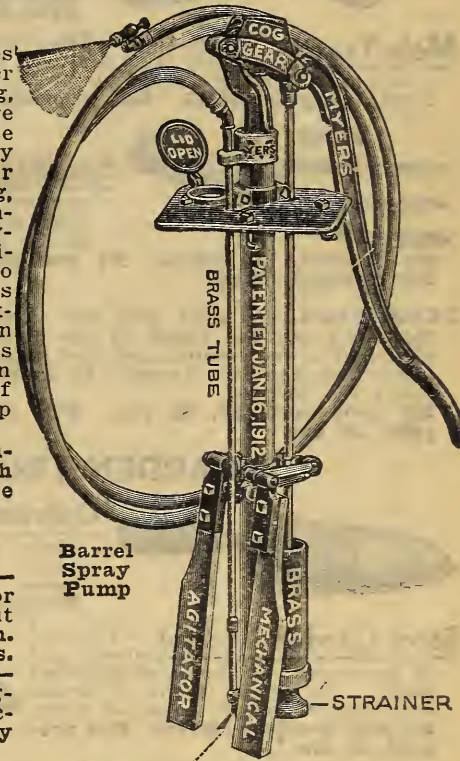
—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$3.25. Not prepaid, \$3.00.



Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide.



By mail, postpaid, 40 cts.; 4.00 per dozen. Not prepaid, 35 cts. each; dozen \$3.75.



Barrel
Spray
Pump

PAT JET AGITATOR

WOOD'S SEEDS

SEEDSMEN

RICHMOND, VA.

About Warranting Seeds—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

Name

(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address **very plainly**.)

Post Office

R. F. D. No. **Box No.** **State**

Express Office (if different from Post Office)

Freight Depot

County State

State how you want goods shipped by placing an **X** in proper space.

Parcel Post.

Express.

Freight.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

**Do not write in
this space**

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamps

Total

Please use Name and Number of Article in Catalog when Making up your Order—This will Help Us to get Your Order Filled Promptly.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any postoffice in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage.

"Not prepaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Notes About Parcel Post

Weight limit to 1st, 2d and 3d Zones 70 lbs; in other zones, 50 lbs. If your order exceeds these weights we can divide into two or more packages.

Bulk limit to all zones, 84 inches.

Poisons cannot be sent by parcel post.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1,000 Miles	Sixth Zone 1,000 to 1,400 Miles	Seventh Zone 1,400 to 1,800 Miles	Eighth Zone All over 1,800 Miles
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

INDEX

Acid Phosphate	12
Alfalfa	3
Alfalfa, Green Cut	30
Arsenate of Calcium	34
Arsenate of Lead	34
Asparagus	13
Asparagus Buncher	35
Asparagus Knife	35
Barley	10
Beans	15
Beets	13
Bermuda Grass	5
Black Leaf 40	34
Blue Stone, or Vitriol	34
Bone Meal	12



Page	Page
Bordeaux Mixture	34
Borecole or Kale	17
Broccoli	15
Brussels Sprouts	15
Bug Death	34
Bulbs, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29	
Cabbage	14, 15
Caponizing Sets	33
Carbala	33
Carpet Grass	5
Carrot	16
Cauliflower	16
Celery	16
Charcoal	30
Chinese Petsai	15
Cholera Remedies	31
Clovers	2, 3
Collards	16
Conkey's Poultry Remedies	31
Coops, Shipping	32
Copper Sulphate	34
Corn Salad	16
Cress	16
Crocus	26
Cultivators	36
Cultures, Inoculating	11
Dallas Grass	4
Diarrhoea Rem.	31
Dry Powder Dust-ers	35
Dusters	35
Egg Boxes and Crates	32
Egg Plant	16
Egg Testers	33
Endive	16
Farmogerm	11
Fertilizers	1, 12
Fish Oil Soap	34
Flower Pots	9
Flower Seeds	22, 23, 24
Forks, Spading	36
Formalin	8
Founts and Feeders	33
Freesias	26
Fungicides	34
Gape Remedy	31
Garden Tools	36
Grain, Pasture Mix-ture	10
Grasses	1, 4, 5, 6, 7
Grass and Clover Mixtures	6, 7
Grass, Lawn	1, 7
Grinding Mill	33
Grist Mill	33
Grit, Poultry	30
Grit and Shell Boxes	32
Hackett's Gape Cure	33
Hand Weeders	36
Hard Fescue	5
Hay Mixtures	7
Hedge Shears	36
Herds Grass	5
Horse Radish Roots	17
Hyacinths	25, 26
Hygrometer	33
Inoculating Cul-tures	11
Insecticides	34
Italian Rye Grass	4
Jonquils	29
Kale	17
Kerosene Emls.	34
Ky. Blue Grass	4
Kohl Rabi	17
Lawn Grasses	1, 7
Leg Bands	33
Leek	17
Lettuce	18
Lice Killers	31
Lilies	26
Lime Marl	12
Lime Sulphur	34
McNair's Barn-yard Protector	33
Meadow Fescue	5
Meadow Mixture	7
Meat Scraps	30
Mills, Grist and Grinding	33
Mite Killer	31
Mole Trap	36
Moss	36
Mustard	17
Narcissus	28, 29
Nest Eggs	33
Nitrate of Soda	12
Oats	10
Onion Seeds and Sets	19
Oat Sprouter	32
Orchard Grass	4
Oxalis	26
Oyster Shell, Crushed	30
Pansy	22
Parcel Post Egg Boxes	32
Paris Green	34
Parsley	20
Paspalum	4
Pasture Mixtures	6, 10
Peas, Garden	17
Pepper	17
Perennial Rye Grass	5
Petsai, Chinese	15
Pigeon Foods	30
Planet, Jr. Tools	36
Plants	20
Plant Fibre	27
Plant Sprinklers	35
Plows, Garden	36
Pot Labels	36
Pots, Paper	36
Pots and Saucers	9
Poultry Appliances,	32, 33
Poultry Foods	30
Poultry Remedies	31
Poultry Supplies,	30, 31, 32, 33
Powder Dusters	35
Pruners	36
Radish	20
Randall Grass	5
Raffia	36
Rape	11
Red Fescue	4
Red Top or Herds Grass	5
Rhubarb Roots	20
Roup Remedies	31
Rust's Poultry Remedies	31
Rutabaga	21
Rye	9
Scaly Leg Remedy	31
Seed Sowers	6, 7
Shears	36
Sheep Fescue	5
Sheep Manure	1, 12
Shell, Crushed Oyster	30
Shipping Coops	32
Slug Shot	34
Soluble Oil	34
Spading Forks	36
Spinach	20
Sprayers	35
Stimulant	12, 34
String, Jute	36
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap	34
Sulphur	34
Sweet Peas	24
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	4
Thermometers	33
Thy-Cresol	34
Timothy	5
Tools, Garden	36
Trowels, Garden	36
Tulips	27, 28
Turnip	21
Vegetable Plants	20
Vetch	11
Water Glass	31
Whale Oil Soap	34
Weeders	36
Wheat	8


WOOD'S SEEDS

for FALL PLANTING 1923



WOOD'S EVERGREEN
LAWN GRASS

WOOD'S SELECTED
JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE



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